

FEWER SESSIONS
OF LEGISLATURE
ARE ADVOCATEDBiennial Meetings for Massachusetts Strongly Urged
Before CommitteeMR. WELLS SEES CUT
IN NUMBER OF BILLSFuller Consideration Is Cited
as Advantage—Workmen's
Compensation Is Debated

Scores of bills affecting a wide variety of industrial and political problems of Massachusetts confronted the legislature today, and with more than a dozen committees holding hearings simultaneously the State House was the scene of one of the busiest legislative days in its long history.

Discussion of the question of biennial sessions for the legislature in place of the present annual meetings, divided interest with the hearings on the 33 labor measures, including workmen's compensation, which were given consideration. The subject of a state fund for compensation insurance will be taken up by the Judiciary Committee tomorrow.

Biennial Sessions Favored

Sentiment strongly in favor of a constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions of the General Court of Massachusetts was manifested at a hearing at the State House before the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law.

The hearing was presided over jointly by Senator Joseph R. Cotton of Middlesex County and Representative Joseph A. Perry of Belmont.

Several persons spoke against the present system of annual sessions of the legislature in Massachusetts, one of five states where this practice still exists. The other four are New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island and South Carolina.

Among those who urged the introduction of biennial sessions were the following: Wellington Wells, president of the Senate; Senator Gaspar G. Bacon of Suffolk County; Senator Alvin C. Bliss of Middlesex County; Edward G. Buga, general secretary of the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce; and William J. Sullivan, a committee member who appeared with his petition, House Bill 436, and told of how 36 organizations throughout the State, representing 185 official voters, approved his petition as against nine errors with 50 votes not in favor of it, and Elizabeth Adair, special legislative counsel for Boston.

Among Favorable Bills

Mr. Wells said that biennial sessions would not only improve the quality of legislation, but would also rid the State of at least one-fourth of the bills which are brought before the General Court yearly and upon which no action is taken.

They would also eliminate the great economic loss caused by taking 280 men away from their respective businesses annually and would enlarge the field from which to draw more capable men who could be willing to serve every day but who are not able to spare the time to pass three months out of every 12 at the State House, he added.

Mr. Wells pointed out that legislators are thoroughly acquainted, through the press and by radio, with matters which will come up for discussion at the sessions beforehand and that they no longer need waste valuable time by studying these

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Shift of Treasury Officials
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Finesse in Finance

Washington

FINANCES and friendships juxtapose in striking contrast in the characteristics of three men involved in the recent shift in the United States Treasury—Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary; Garrard B. Winston, retiring Under-Secretary; and Ogden L. Mills, succeeding to that post. Under-Secretaryship, involving the unofficial title "bright young man of the Treasury," means charge of the country's coffers, in virtue of which the incumbent sits by the Secretary at his conferences with Washington newspaper men, twice a week. Such conferences are in Mr. Mellon's honor office, where Mr. Mellon presides, with Albert Gallatin in a nearby smiling down and other paintings of former secretaries.

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you and those who take your view of the matter at any time after the fourth of March for the purpose of defining the issue and arranging for the campaign in which this matter may be presented to the voters of the party who will select the delegates to the convention.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM E. BORAH.

Will Force a Stand

While Mr. Borah in his letter made no reference to President Coolidge or the third term question, it is understood that he intends making a speech on the matter in the near future. In this address Mr. Borah is expected to make known definitely whether he is an avowed presidential candidate in the 1928 race.

In connection with Mr. Borah's possible candidacy for the Republican nomination there is a well-founded story that James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, next to Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, the richest man in public life in America and a great admirer of the Idaho Senator, informed him he would back him with the necessary resources if he would become a candidate.

It was admitted on all sides in Congress that Dr. Butler's speech would result in forcing a positive stand of the Republican Party on the prohibition issue. Several Republican chiefs expressed regret over the fact, declaring that such an eventuality would not enhance party harmony. They pointed to the bitter feud that has been under way in Democratic ranks in recent years and attributed it to the prohibition controversy.

Mr. Borah's reply to Dr. Butler and the private views of other Republican senators made it quite clear, however, that regardless of what high party chiefs may plan or desire about repressing the prohibition issue the fact was the intention and program of the former to view the situation as one implying a challenge on the part of the west and to force the Republican Party to take sides in the controversy.

Third Term Theory Meets Contradiction by Mr. Shaw

NEW YORK (AP)—Leslie M. Shaw, who was Secretary of the Treasury under President Roosevelt, takes exception to the assertion of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Co-

lumbia University, that a president has served two terms who has twice taken the oath of office.

Dr. Butler made his assertion in an address in which he expressed the belief that President Coolidge will not be a candidate in the 1928 campaign.

In an open letter to Dr. Butler, Mr. Shaw expressed the opinion that the passing of a President does not advance a Vice-President to the Presidency, but merely increases his duties. If Dr. Butler's statement is logical, Mr. Shaw said, "then any President can get his third term by simply repeating his oath three times."

The oath of office taken by Mr. Coolidge in succeeding President Harding "was both innocent and unnecessary," in the opinion of Mr. Shaw. He added it was fortunate Mr. Coolidge did not resign as Vice-President, in taking the oath as President, because such action would have made him a private citizen and Charles E. Hughes would have become "Acting President."

The framers of the Constitution made clear provision that no man shall be President of the United States of America unless and until he is elected to that particular office in the manner provided in the Constitution. Mr. Shaw wrote, "The duties of that office, under certain circumstances, but not the office may fall upon the Vice-President."

Mr. Shaw said he called the attention of Colonel Roosevelt to "the un-constitutional language of the Constitution" several years ago. "The surprise he expressed led me to doubt whether he would have made his famous statement at the close of the election of 1904 if he had realized then that for nearly three years he had unintentionally violated his oath of office by signing 'President,'" Mr. Shaw said.

Although he agrees with Dr. Butler that the Eighteenth Amendment "is un-American, unreasonable and in outright viciousness is excelled by nothing that Congress has recommended and the people approved," Mr. Shaw asserts it is here to stay. Warning Dr. Butler not to be deceived, he added that no mid-western state can be carried by a pronounced vote candidate on the Republican ticket. He declares the South will vote for a Democrat "on any platform that a democratic convention will put together and add to the people of the West," "votes their convictions, not their traditions, right or wrong."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Illustrated lecture on "Glimpses of India," Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A., 8.

Banquet, Boston Jewelers' Club, Copple-Pines, 7.

Public lecture on "Flying," with motion pictures, by Lieut. E. E. Aldrin, United States Air Corps, auspices of the Harvard Engineering Society and the Harvard Flying Club, Pierce 110, 8.

Meeting of the Women's Club of the Park Street Church, 7:45.

Address by Norman Angell, Women's City Club, Pilgrim Hall, 7:45.

Illustrated lecture, "How Cotton Is Made," Women's Republican Club, 8.

Annual Leon Ford Camp reunion of the Boston Boy Scout Council, Abraham Lincoln School, Arlington Street, 8.

Travellers

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.

Colonial—"Sunny," 8.

Copley—"The Ghost Train," 8:30.

Hollis—"Money From Home," 8:15.

New Park—"The Triple Cross," 8:15.

St. James—"The Show-Off," 8:15.

Shubert—"Castles in the Air," 8:15.

Wilbur—"Queen High," 8:15.

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MONITOR

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CHURCHES UNITE TO PURIFY STAGE

(Continued from Page 1)

and ideals," the following three points:

"First, a regular, trained and judicial audience.

"Second, a pecuniary position, independent of speculation or fortune hunting, able to dispense with runs or 'bumper' houses.

"Third, a company under absolute discipline, playing before a school of criticism, of high culture, fearless independence and paramount authority."

Mrs. Sothern's Favorite Plan

This approaches the municipal or State theater, which is a favorite plan of Mrs. Sothern for the improvement of tastes in the drama.

She would arrive at it through the play groups or little theater leagues, in which she sees a standardization force and an opportunity to hold up to the public view, day by day, the noblest and fairest of what is beautiful and sane in art.

"How is this to be done?" she asks. "Through the little theater movement. There is a great mass who no longer frequent the theater because they are not satisfied with what the theater is offering them. The outcome of this discontent is the little theater movement, a wholesome and hopeful trend which is seeking a theater of its own."

"This play acting has its fascinations and its compensations and eventually it may enlarge into the city or state playhouse endowed by those who at length perceived in it, a great social force."

Mrs. Sothern said that the state theater should be available to the humblest; prices of admission so small that all men could afford them, say from 10 to 50 cents, and if there is a deficit—and naturally there would be—the state should bear it.

"In these theaters," she said, "actors could practice their craft and even with moderate gifts become expert, while with real genius or talent some might duplicate the careers of great men and women of the past. To have great acting men and women must be permitted to act great plays."

Plays and the Critics

Both Mr. and Mrs. Sothern believe that the actor has been the best influence for a higher thought on the stage, and specifically, Mr. Sothern referred to several instances of men and women, who in recent months, have refused to appear in plays containing lines or scenes which they regarded as degrading to the profession and to their own self-respect.

A case in point came before the Actors' Equity Association recently in which an actor resigned because he objected to the character of the lines and demanded his two weeks' salary, which Equity awarded to him.

"The one who reveres and loves his profession," Mrs. Sothern said, "deprecates any condition which belittles or degrades his art. He is proud of his calling and eager to stand well in his community, to meet his fellows on common ground as a citizen and as an honest man. The actor is the theater."

Mr. Sothern does not believe that professional criticism affects the attendance. On the other hand adverse criticism of a salacious play seems to attract to the box office, he says.

Play-Goers Real Critic

"The people who attend the play," he said, "are those who advertise it. They make it the topic of conversation whether they like it or whether it bores them, and their friends who hear them are governed accordingly. After all the play-goer is the real critic."

Mr. Sothern recalled the old days when theaters had a policy. One went to Garrick's without consulting the

bill, feeling assured, he said, that a desirable class of entertainment would be provided.

"But now one goes to the newsstand in the hotel lobby and asks, 'What's a good show to see?' and is guided by what the news-stand man says. There are no theaters with policies. One may find one week, a delightful, altogether charming play at a certain house; the next week something dreadfully boring, or worse—something extremely distasteful."

"I believe the people want good, enjoyable, relaxing entertainment. They don't want a lot of sophistry. They don't want to see life analyzed and dissected. We know very well that it is the wholesome and natural plays that have the long runs and make the most money. The salacious problem play may have a success for a while in New York, but it doesn't last long when it gets on the road."

Favors English Custom

Mr. Sothern inclined to the view that the most effective censorship would be similar to that employed in England, where the Lord Chancellor's office exercises authority through a capable official who is qualified by a thorough acquaintance with the drama and sympathy with the theater as well as culturally fitted for the post. Such a man, of course, he said, would be beyond the influence of political alliances.

"But where could we find such a person?" he asked. "I mean a person with those qualifications who would be willing to assume the responsibilities of such a position, perhaps at serious personal inconvenience. Certainly the place would not be without its severe critics and the job would be far from enviable. And yet centering the responsibility, my way of thinking would be far preferable than dividing it with a play jury of three or five where you would have as many conflicting temperaments and points of view and not easily unanimity of opinion."

If the English custom were followed, there would be no losses to the managers. The play would be submitted in manuscript and passed or rejected as its moral merits warranted. There would be no heavy investments in scenery or equipment, because the producer would know whether the play would be permitted or not before he began to consider the question of investment. If changes are made in the play after it has been passed, they must be made with the consent of the censor. It is very simple over there, and they do not seem to find it very hard to abide by it."

Weather Predictions

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh north and east winds.

Southern New England: Cloudy to night and Thursday; possibly rain or snow Thursday; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh north and east winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh north and east winds.

Shore and Sound: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh north and east winds.

Official Temperatures

(9 a. m. Standard time; 75th meridian)

Albany . . . 52 Memphis . . . 42

Atlanta City . . . 34 Montreal . . . 48

Boston . . . 31 Nantucket . . . 44

Buffalo . . . 32 New Orleans . . . 46

Calgary . . . 16 New York . . . 40

Charleston . . . 15 Philadelphia . . . 32

Chicago . . . 24 Pittsburgh . . . 32

Denver . . . 6 Portland, Me. . . 24

Des Moines . . . 10 Portland, Ore. . . 38

Eastport . . . 8 San Francisco . . . 48

Evansville . . . 8 St. Louis . . . 26

Hatteras . . . 48 St. Paul . . . 26

Helena . . . 8 Seattle . . . 26

Jacksonville . . . 16 Washington . . . 22

Kansas City . . . 16 Los Angeles . . . 54

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 5:18 p. m.

Thursday, 5:45 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:38 p. m.

HIGH VALUE SET FOR FORD JOKES

(Continued from Page 1)

more profitable, he said, to have issued these securities in small denominations, although large profits would have been made either way.

"More profitable for whom?" he was asked.

"For the bankers," Mr. Lindsay said frankly.

Economists and Wall Street would normally charge 5 or 10 per cent commission for financing Mr. Ford.

Actually the marvelous thing about the Ford Company was that it was able to finance its growth by its own earnings."

Says Mr. Ford Necessary

Mr. Lindsay said Mr. Ford's withdrawal from his company would have adversely affected any stock that was listed. There would have been a universal demand for such stock and any Wall Street broker who handled the financing "would try to make as much resale profit as he could, within reason."

"Mr. Ford's name would have brought purchases of the stock from an enormous class of new investors. The car was the best advertised on the market. There was an enormous amount of the best advertising in the world—free advertising. Every Ford joke helped. Names like 'tin lizzie' and 'flivver' made owners of the car come to its defense."

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CANADA FACES
MANY PROBLEMSParliament Meets to Deal
With a Number of Im-
portant Issues

OTTAWA, Feb. 9 (Special).—The Canadian Parliament resumed its sittings yesterday and proceeded to pass the remaining supplementary estimates for the current fiscal year. On account of the close alliance in the House of Commons between the Liberals and the Liberal-Progressives, whereby W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, commands a safe majority over all possible opposition groups, the present session should result in much constructive legislation.

Among the proposed resolutions on the order paper is one from T. L. Church of Toronto, calling for old age pensions and unemployment insurance measures, and a national policy in relation to coal so "that no part of Canada should be left dependent on United States for such supply."

J. S. Woodsworth, Labor leader, demands amendments to the British North America Act for the curtailing of the power of the Senate and a greater facility in the transacting of important legislation. He also wants the establishment of a national system of banking.

P. A. Sequin, Liberal, thinks that in a bi-lingual country like Canada the postage stamps should proclaim this fact, and that in the civil service, candidates familiar with both official languages should be given preference over those who were not.

D. M. Kennedy of Peace River believes that the time is ripe for the building of a direct railway outlet from the Peace River country to the Pacific Coast; while M. N. Campbell, Progressive of Saskatchewan, again calls for the utilization of the Transcontinental Railway for the carrying of grain from the prairies to Quebec City and the removal of the discriminatory freight rates now in force against this route.

Mr. Church intends to press for a treaty with the United States for the immediate development of the St. Lawrence waterway as an "economic necessity for the welfare and best interests of Canada." The constitutional question aroused last summer when the governor-general refused Mr. King dissolution of Parliament and thereby forced his resignation, will again be threshed out, through a resolution of C. H. Cahan of Montreal.

Among the matters of interest that will come up for discussion are the report on maritime rights, the results of the Imperial Conference, more especially as regards Canada's contributing to Imperial defence, and the development of water power on the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence.

NICARAGUAN CAPITAL
UNDER MARTIAL LAWTwo Armies Contending for
Key Town, Chinandega

MANAGUA, Nicar., Feb. 9 (AP).—Chinandega, an important key position between Corinto and Managua, and the scene of repeated engagements between the Liberal and Conservative forces, is again reported to have been regained by the Conservatives, who were forced to retire from a part of the town several days ago. The report is made public by the Conservative authorities, who hear that the railroad station is in the possession of their troops.

Earlier reports from Chinandega, which is situated 60 miles from Managua, were that the Liberals had entrenched in the center of the town, whereby they were able to hold off the Conservatives. The Liberals had placed four machine guns in the towers of Calvario Church.

Conservative headquarters here, however, announced that Gen. Diego Vargas was attacking from the southeastern part of the town with several hundred men, and that a further 30 men had been dispatched from Quetzaltenango, not far from Chinandega.

RECREATION GROUND
GIVEN BANK EMPLOYEES

NEW YORK (AP).—Employees of four of the city's largest financial institutions will have the opportunity to attend a year-round camp and recreation ground through a \$100-

000 gift of George F. Baker, banker, the commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park announced.

The camp, upon which construction already has begun, will be operated and managed by a membership corporation, made up of employees of the First National Bank, the United States Trust Company, the New York Trust Company and the Bankers' Trust Company. It is located on Lake Sebago. Twenty-five small cabins will be built for the smaller families and six five-room cabins for the larger families will be provided. In addition there will be dormitories.

LONDON OPPOSES
SUNDAY CINEMAS

Lord Day's Society Enumerates Its Victories—Additional Income Intimated

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Lord's Day Observance Society, at the ninety-sixth Founders' Day breakfast at the Hotel Victoria, this morning, discussed plans to combat the campaign of 200,425 cinema owners for the general opening of motion-picture theaters on Sundays. Such concessions the society estimates would mean an additional income of £7,000,000.

In the absence of Sir Thomas Inskip, solicitor-general, the Rev. J. B. Barracrough, chairman, voiced the determination of the members of the society "in their private and social life to do everything possible to maintain the due observance of the Sabbath."

H. H. Martin, secretary, speaking of the society's victories since its foundation by Bishop Daniel Wilson, said that it had successfully fought Sunday morning whippet racing at Walthamstow; stopped Sunday concerts at Tunbridge; successfully opposed the performance of "jazz" bands at Pinner Park and other places on Sunday.

It had also been in successful opposition to the general Sunday opening of cinemas in many towns, including Wimbledon, Croydon, and Macclesfield.

WAR THREAT TALK
CAUSES RUSSIANS
TO HOARD SUPPLIES

MOSCOW, Feb. 9.—The recent speeches of the War Commissar, Mr. Voroshiloff, and Nikolai Bukharin, declaring that Russia stands in danger of being attacked because of Fascist coups in the Baltic states has produced uneasiness in some country districts in the Moscow province.

Co-operative stores are reported flooded with customers buying up flour, sugar and salt in large quantities, with the evident intention of hoarding them.

BRITISH EXPERTS GOING
TO GENEVA CONFERENCE

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau LONDON, Feb. 9.—The British Government has appointed five trade experts to the International Economic Conference meeting at Geneva in May. They will express their own opinions, independent of any official policy and will not therefore bind the Government.

They are Sir Arthur Balfour, steel manufacturer; Sir A. Norman Hill, representing Liverpool shipping; W. T. Layton, editor of the Economist; Sir Max Mupparat, president of the Federation British Industries, and Arthur Pugh, representing the Trade Union Congress.

Communication between Managua and the west coast by telephone, telegraph and railroad is still cut off. Diaz aviators have been able to bring some mail and Government dispatches from Corinto. A guard of marines has been placed on the tropical radio station.

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MISERY
CRIME
CORRUPTION
LAWLESSNESS
INEFFICIENCY
ETC., ETC.

MEXICAN PLOT
IS BROKEN UPGovernment Announces
Suppression of "Catholic
Revolt" at Queretaro

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 9 (AP).—The Mexican Government has announced it has broken up what officials describe as another "Catholic plot" for a rebellion in the states of Queretaro and Guanajuato.

General Alvarez, chief of staff to President Calles, said that an anti-government plot by the League for the Defense of Religious Liberty was discovered in the city of Queretaro. Eighty rebels, who are alleged to be attempting an uprising under this plot, are being pursued.

Federal forces slew one of these men and captured three, the latter of whom, the Government says, confessed that the League for the Defense of Religious Liberty had plotted the uprising.

"The Government has ordered that the necessary measures be taken," General Alvarez said, this being construed as meaning that those found guilty will face a firing squad.

Mexican Court Continues
to Grant Oil Law "Amparos"

TAMPICO, Mex., Feb. 9 (AP).—Federal District Justice Mendoza Lopez continues to grant injunctions to oil companies restraining the Mexican Government from enforcing the new oil regulations. His action has created delight among labor circles and chagrin among the government officials. The oil men themselves have adopted a waiting attitude.

The Transcontinental Petroleum Company announced the closing down of their Matillas property. The latest "amparos" granted by the court concern the Panuco Oil Company, Boston Oil Company, Jones

SOVIET MENACE
SEEN IN CHILEMinister of War Demands
Stronger Government to
Combat Communism

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 9 (AP).—Carlos Ibanez, Minister of War, who forced a Cabinet change several months ago, has come out with the declaration that a new and stronger Government is necessary to combat the spread of Bolshevism in Chile.

In a statement to the press, the Minister says he has already advised the President to this effect. Inasmuch as he is supported by the army and probably also the navy, it is considered likely that his advice will be followed.

The spread of Bolshevism, facilitated by a weak Government, says the Minister's statement, has carried the country to "deplorable extremes," and it is necessary to form a new administration composed of younger and more enthusiastic men.

"It is time," he adds, "to break the Red influence of Moscow." He charges the Chamber of Deputies with openly adhering to the Communist cause, and declares

TILSON NOMINATION
IS AGAIN WITHDRAWN

WASHINGTON (AP).—President Coolidge has withdrawn from the Senate for a second time the nomination of William J. Tilson of Atlanta to be federal judge for the Middle District of Georgia.

The withdrawal message reached the Senate only a few hours before the nomination was to have been taken up in executive session under an unanimous consent agreement entered into last week. William J. Harris (D), Senator from Georgia, who led the contest against confirmation, said he had far more than a majority of the Senate pledged to vote against the nomination.

Three memorable days in the Land of the Padres and Pueblos, as part of the transcontinental rail journey. Spanish culture three centuries old, the changeless life of inhabited Indian pueblos, cliff dwellings of forgotten races—combined with the matchless scenery and climate of the New Mexico Rockies.

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LABOR TO MOVE
AMENDMENTSBritish Opposition to Con-
centrate on Trade-Union
Issue and Chinese Policy

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau LONDON, Feb. 9.—Amendments to the British Government's program for the coming session outlined in the King's speech from the throne are to be moved from both sides of Parliament. The Labor Party has decided to concentrate upon the questions of trade union legislation and the Government's China policy, and has drafted amendments of protest on both these subjects.

A Labor subcommittee comprising J. Robert Clynes, James H. Thomas and Arthur Henderson has also been appointed to confer with the general council of the Trades Union Congress for concerted action outside Parliament against the Trades Union Bill. The Liberals will move amendments on Friday but have not fully decided on their line of attack.

In the meanwhile the Government is not without criticism from its own supporters, though the Conservative amendments, notice of which has been given, are not to be pressed in debate. They stand in the names of A. Niven Dixey, who thinks the proposed Trades Union Bill is inadequate, and Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson, Col. John Gretton, Alexander Russell, Sir Herbert Nield, Mrs. Philipson, Sir Cooper Rawson and Basil Petro, who urge reprisals against the Soviet Republics for breaches of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement.

The last-named demand is so strongly supported outside Parliament that large withdrawals of Russian funds from British banks are alleged to have taken place already to avoid the possibility of attachment.

The Manchester Guardian for example says that \$2,500,000 has been transferred by Russian trading societies from London to the United States, Germany and Holland.

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Bryan Family Presents Letter
From Jefferson to MemorialWritten From Monticello, Feb. 3, 1814, to Super-
intendent of His Farm at Poplar Forest, Va.,
Tells When to Plant Clover

Special from Monitor Bureau NEW YORK — A letter from Thomas Jefferson has just been presented to the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation by the family of William Jennings Bryan through Chester I. Long, Washington, a lawyer. The letter was dated Feb. 3, 1814, and was addressed to the superintendent of Jefferson's farm at Poplar Forest, Va., from Monticello.

It contains information about the high price of salt, shows Jefferson's knowledge of farming and provides also a chance to compare the speed of mail deliveries with those of today. It follows, in part:

"Dear Sir—Your letter of the 27th Jan. came to hand last night, and this morning I have written to Mr. Gibson to enclose to you 30 D. by the mail to Lynchburg. He will receive my letter on Monday next, the 7th, and by the first mail leaving Richmond after that it will be at Lynchburg, which will probably be before you receive the letter. Let the clover be sown about the 1st of March, and if the earth has not crusted on the top, the first rain will cover it sufficiently without drawing a bush over it. Clover sown at that time is pretty much out of danger of being injured by frost and will get so strong before the heat sets in as not to be hurt by them. I am glad to hear of your progress on the road. . . . Not a dust of my flour is sold as yet. Accept my best wishes.
"Th. Jefferson."

A postscript followed in which Mr. Jefferson said in part:

"With respect to salt for the people it has got to be so exorbitant a price that I have been obliged to allowance my people here to a pint a month for the grown people and a half pint for every child. And the same must be done at the Forest." The letter was addressed in Jefferson's handwriting to Jeremiah A. Goodman, Poplar Forest, near Lynchburg.

FREE TEXTBOOK LAWS
REPEAL RECOMMENDED

AUSTIN, Tex. (Special Correspondence).—Repeal of the State's free textbook laws has been recommended to the Legislature by the Senate Committee on Constitutional Amendments in an unanimous favorable report.

The amendment, proposed by Senator Joe Moore of Greenville, would allow only indigent school children to receive textbooks free.

PACIFIC CITIES PROSPER

OAKLAND, Calif. (Special Correspondence).—A total of 107 industries located in Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda in 1926, reports the Oakland Chamber of Commerce. These plants employ 2135 people, have a pay roll of \$3,456,500, and represent an investment of \$6,803,000.

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B. & M. IS READY TO AID INQUIRY

New Hampshire Legislative Committee Holds a Hearing on Measure

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 9 (Special).—The Boston & Maine Railroad welcomes any inquiry which may be made by the Public Service Commission of New Hampshire, and will be glad to furnish the commission with any information affecting the interests of New Hampshire.

This statement was made in a letter from Homer Loring, chairman of the Boston & Maine, which was delivered to Harry D. Hopkins, chairman of the House Committee on Railroads, today at the hearing on a bill calling for investigation of the Boston & Maine by the commission. The bill was filed by Dr. J. H. Neal of Portsmouth in connection with the railroad's effort to retain the wooden bridge which the railroad has said would have to be discontinued in another year or two. It calls for inquiry into matters as widely separated as the extent of the New Haven Railroad's control over the Boston & Maine, whether any group of bankers "exercise such dominating control" whether any banking interests or Boston & Maine officials "are financially interested" in any motorcar manufacturing company which furnishes motorcars to the railroad, contracts for purchase of rails and coal, and for construction of terminals, or the lease or contemplated lease of lines.

In announcing the company's willingness to assist the commission, Mr. Loring said:

"We do, however, resent strongly the implication of dishonesty in the management of the company's affairs. Attention is called to the fact that New Hampshire is represented on the board of directors of the Boston & Maine by President Ernest M. Hopkins of Dartmouth College, Harry H. Dudley of Concord, J. Duncan Upham of Claremont, and Frank P. Carpenter and Walter M. Parker of Manchester.

"It seems manifestly unnecessary to expend \$15,000 of the State's money to secure information which either is already available or will be given freely.

"Under present-day conditions of supervision and scrutiny of a railroad's affairs by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the various State commissions, practically all the matters which enter into a railroad's operations and finances are the subject of public record. This fact may well be taken into consideration in deciding whether any legislative action is necessary."

Philip Guedalla Likens Facts to Bricks Which Demand Pattern

Literary Visitor From England Comes on Combined Lecture and Sight-Seeing Tour—Considers Technique Too Vague a Term and Favors Natural Style

Philip Guedalla, whose holiday after seeing his life of Lord Palmerston into publication is being made up of a combined lecture and sight-seeing tour in the United States, looked, as he visited Boston, as if he found the term "eminent historian," with which he found himself labeled on his arrival in New York, an improbable term to apply to a man little more than 10 years out of Oxford.

True, none of his half dozen books have been novels and, if they have not all been out-and-out history, all have been strongly flavored with the influences of history. The lectures he will give are on a variety of subjects based on interpretations of history.

Here is a literary visitor from England who has not come out, as many have, to tell the United States everything it has or has not heard out for itself about qualities of its own literature. The most provocative thing Mr. Guedalla would say was "I don't know a great deal about what is being published here and in some talk of the novel as it might be superseded, for literary form, by the biography he said only what might apply to the writers of any country anywhere and was very amiable about it in any event."

He thought there was a conspicuous decline in using the novel form among writers having anything of importance to say. He cited the Victorian period wherein a man like Dickens, wanting to advocate changes in chancery procedure, wrote a novel embracing his proposals, calling it "Bleak House." He pointed to Wells dealing neatly with certain odd by-products of commerce in his novel "Tono Bungay."

From the time forward the interview was like a mystery play, with the interest attenuated to the queen's taste. Having retired to the sixth floor of the Copley-Plaza because the lobby seemed a noisy place in which to talk, conversation was rendered adventurous by the assorted exercises of the telephone and an electrician who, loving his work, had taken it up, armed with a large hammer, somewhere either under the door or in the walls partitioning the next room.

"Nowadays," said Mr. Guedalla serenely in a minute between crashes, "it is increasingly true that if a man . . . the words hung hopefully suspended as Mr. Guedalla smiled tightly and the workman perceptibly earned his wage—has something to say, he says it in some other than story form. People feel free now to write industrial or legal treatises unrelieved by dialogue. When a man wants to abolish child labor . . . adult labor belittled its clamorous song, between the walls 'he does' book . . . on the telephone was someone asking for an appointment. 'Yes, you just hang on for a quarter of an hour and I'll come and fetch you,' and 'and this with statistics, not embodying his platform, as he must have done in 1875 or so, in a sensational novel.' Mr. Guedalla smiled as one who should say, 'There, I finished that sentence anyway.' The result," he continued, "is . . . Again the hammer crashed and it was agreed by Mr. Guedalla that if the hammer had not hit the nail it was the nail's own fault. 'Where was it? Yes, I mean to say, if rather

MOVING OF BERKELEY DIVINITY IS PLANNED

Committee Named to Select Site in New Haven

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 9 (AP).—The Berkeley Divinity School, which has been located in this city for three quarters of a century, will be moved to New Haven probably in September, 1928. This was the prediction made by Dean William P. Ladd at the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the school here last night.

Direct opportunities for the school in a larger city and in close proximity to Yale University are given as the principal reasons for moving the school from its present location.

Berkeley, however, will operate as a separate institution in New Haven and will not be directly connected with Yale.

A committee to select a site in New Haven, employ an architect and transact other business as is necessary to prepare for the removal of the school, was named last night and includes Dean Ladd, chairman; Dr. John Lewis of Waterbury, W. F. Savin of Bridgeport, L. N. Wardwell of New York, and Charles C. Bellingham of New York.

CAMBRIDGE COUNCIL TO LOOK INTO RATES

Investigation by the Cambridge City Council into rates charged by the Cambridge Electric Light Company is to begin next Monday, according to Timothy Murphy, president of the council, at its meeting last night.

Daniel P. Leahy, councilman, said that in 1925 electricity was sold in Cambridge to householders at a rate of 2.1-16c a kilowatt hour. He insisted that the company could sell electricity to householders at a rate and pay reasonable dividends. The Department of Public Utilities has arranged to hold a public hearing March 3 on the two petitions now before it asking for a reduction in the rates of the Cambridge Electric Light Company.

HECLA MILLS SOLD

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Feb. 9 (AP).—The Hecla Mills of the American Woolen Company at Uxbridge, Mass., have been sold to the Cherry Valley Woolen Company of Boston, according to William Ollendorff, agent of the Bellingham Woolen Company of Medway, Mass., who is to be agent of the Hecla Mills. The sale price is said to have been about \$210,000, covering mills, tenement and water rights. The plant has 5700 spindles and 140 narrow looms.

WATER SUPPLY BILL DEBATED

Residents of Swift River Towns Seek Changes in Reservoir Proposal

More than a score of requests for changes in the bill for establishing the Swift River Reservoir were made by residents of Enfield, Dana, Greenwich and Prescott, towns which are to be flooded by the new lake, who appeared yesterday before the Legislative Committee on Water Supply, which is considering the bill formulated by the Metropolitan District Commission.

There was little opposition to the bill in general, the discussion being on amendments.

George D. Storrs, representing the towns of Enfield, Greenwich and Prescott, urged protection of such concerns as may be damaged through the takings, though not actually, of land taken.

Mr. Storrs also urged that if the three towns are entirely taken, the State should pay to Hampshire County their portion of the county tax. This, he said, would be over \$4000 a year.

George H. Schoonmaker, representing the Ware Electric Company and the Central Massachusetts Electric Company, urged full consideration of the damages to be incurred by changes in location of lines.

Leslie T. Haskins, chairman of the Swift River Protective Association, pointed to the loss to be sustained by the town of Dana. North Dana, he said, is the heart of the town, and this, with its two hat factories, cloth mill and box factory, will be wiped out. He doubted whether the town would be able to operate.

Chairman J. H. Johnson of the Dana selectmen said, however, that the town does not want to be annexed to Petersham. He doubted if the residents would vote money to maintain highways soon to be destroyed, and asked that the district pay half the town taxes until the project is put through.

E. E. Hobson, counsel for the town of Dana, believed the powers of the commission to take water supply are too wide. He urged limitation on takings from tributaries of the Swift River above the dam. William S. Duncan, counsel for the town of Athol, wanted Millers River definitely excluded from the bill.

Morris B. Campbell for the New York Central, lessee of the Boston & Albany Railroad, asked that acceptance of any proposed new locations be made optional. The branch now in use, he said, but if it skirts a reservoir for 12 or 13 miles, it may not.

FARM COMMISSIONERS PRAISES GILBERT PLAN

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 9 (Special).—Before leaving for Washington, where he went to watch the progress of the so-called farm relief in the national Congress, William A. Graham, Commissioner of Agriculture for North Carolina and vice-president of the National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture, telegraphed Arthur W. Gilbert, Massachusetts commissioner, commending his suggested plan as outlined in The Christian Science Monitor of recent date.

Mr. Graham declared that Mr. Gilbert's plan was, in his opinion, about the best thing he had seen on the subject. He is especially opposed to

the "equalization fee" provided for in the McNary-Haugen bill, which, he believes, would work a hardship on the farmer. "What we want to do is to help the farmer, not to tax him," was Mr. Graham's comment. "Any measure that receives my unqualified support must be one under the operation of which the farmer would be 100 per cent protected, and I mean by that little farmers and big farmers alike."

TWO IDLE STEAMERS AT PORTLAND ARE SOLD

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 9 (AP).—The steamers Baccarat and the Seneca, which have remained idle since 1920, are to be sold to the Hammond Lumber Company of San Francisco, it was announced yesterday when Capt. W. R. Russell of New York, representing the owners, the American Ship Building Company, and Capt. A. T. Jones of San Francisco made a survey of the vessels. It is understood they will be used in the lumber trade on the west coast.

The steamers, built in Cleveland in 1920, measure 251 feet in length and register 2841 gross tons. From the time these steamers left the yards at Cleveland they have made only one trip, carrying coal from the lakes to Montreal and bringing a cargo from Nova Scotia to Portland.

A Park Square Acquisition



The Boston Consolidated Gas Company's 13-story building, under construction at Arlington Street, is shown today with the First Corps Cadets at a building of the city's new towers and medieval cupolas, which looks like a lot of Old Nuremberg.

MEDFORD'S NEW \$250,000 THEATER WILL PROVIDE SEATS FOR 1500

Spanish Renaissance Type Has Been Designed for the Riverside—Gas Company Building Is Nearing Completion—Nation's Building Maintained at High Level

A \$250,000 motion picture theater is about to rise from the site once occupied by a distillery at 22-40 Riverside Avenue, Medford. The land of 9000 square feet area and building were recently bought for \$35,000 by Samuel J. Woolfson of Malden, who is negotiating a lease for the 1500-seat house to the Malden Amusement Circuit which operates Medford's two other theaters, the Medford and the Fellowship, with a combined seating capacity of 2500 persons.

The new Riverside Theater, of Spanish Renaissance architecture, designed by Cyrus F. Springfield, architect, will thus increase Medford's theater accommodations more than 50 per cent, within a year giving the city a seating capacity of 4000 persons. It will have no stores or offices, however, something unusual in buildings of this kind. Workmen next week will start raising the old distillery recently used as a gas company building.

Work on the Boston Consolidated Gas Company's new 13-story building in the Park Square district is practically finished and a large part of the building will be occupied by March 1, it is expected. The first four floors and the five uppermost floors will be occupied by the gas company's offices, but the intervening four floors will be rented to outside business interests. The structure occupies the site of the old cyclorama building at Arlington and Stuart Streets.

Active Building Foreseen

Construction planned under way or about to be started in the United States for 1927 totals \$3,500,000,000, while it is estimated not less than \$2,500,000,000 will be expended in new buildings during the year, according to a survey just completed by the American Bond & Mortgage Company, with the aid of the Associated General Contractors and the National Association of Building Trades Employers. It is doubtful whether new projects in the Nation this year will exceed the record-breaking total of \$6,800,000,000 in 1926, however.

Leading cities and industrial centers, with the war housing shortage overcome, note a normal requirement for homes, industrial, commercial and public buildings, the survey states. There is practically no over-building, no reduction in wages is seen while in some parts rises are predicted, material prices are found to be well stabilized, but a general decline is forecast for the latter part of the year, it adds.

Labor shortage in the masonry trades is reported at Cincinnati, Galveston, Shreveport and Chicago. Other cities report shortages in certain classes of buildings. Among the larger appropriations for this year is one for \$948,000,000 against \$841,000,000 spent last year by light and power companies; \$150,000,000 by the Loyal Order of Moose in various sections; and \$100,000,000 by the automobile industry; and \$165,000,000 by the Government for public buildings.

Large Port Developments

Of these four general classifications, the Southern California Edison Company is spending \$42,000,000 in southern and central California, or more than 33 per cent of the total 1926 budget; and more than \$7,500,000 at Long Beach for a power plant; the New York Telephone & Telegraph Company is expending \$74,901,943 in enlarging its plant in the New York territory; and the Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company is laying out \$20,000,000 on a power project at Clarks Hill, S. C.

And of the \$100,000,000 being expended by the motor industry, \$75,000,000 is going into new plants and \$15,000,000 toward expansion of retail stores.

Large port developments are taking place on the South Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts, \$5,000,000 alone being spent at Berkeley, Calif. Fiscal papers have passed in the case of the two two-family houses at 21-23 and 25-27 Clark Street, Everett, each assessed at \$7400.

Charles Rivolo of Gloucester having transferred to A. E. Duffy of Cambridge, who buys for investment.

Fiscal papers have passed in the sale of the single frame dwelling house at 3 Lovell Road, Watertown, corner of Orchard Street, George P. Moray of Boston having sold to

Frederick R. and Edna S. Chatfield of Cambridge, who will occupy. The property consists of an eight-room dwelling house, a two-car garage, with 7500 square feet of land, assessed for \$12,000. These sales were negotiated through Rodney W. Long and Arthur R. Henderson & Co. of Cambridge.

"What Is Being Done to Develop the Port of Boston," will be recounted by Frank S. Davis, manager of the maritime association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at a luncheon meeting of the brokers' board of the Boston Real Estate Exchange tomorrow. William F. O'Brien, chairman of the board, will preside.

ART

Grace Horne Galleries

The varied exhibitions now current at the Grace Horne Galleries, Boston, the largest space is given over to a group of 45 water colors by Robert Wade. Mr. Wade has been chiefly known in Boston for his murals and last year took a vacation in Europe from the painting of decorations which have engaged him rather steadily for a long time. Many of the pictures now on view were painted abroad.

"What is Wade's work there is a dominant note of beauty and approach to primitive simplicity in his concern with the central idea of a picture. Often his color has a translucent like that of old cathedral glass, but with no hint of turgidity. In 'Twilight, Venice' one may note this artist's strong feeling for rhythm, and for repetitions with variation that make his viewpoint close to that of the poet and the composer of music. In 'Venice' makes one think of old ivory in its mellow qualities.

"Afterglow" brings out another aspect of Mr. Wade's art—his feeling for the intensity of nature, in comparison with the works of man. A town becomes mere glints of light at the base of a mountain, and above this dark mass the rounded-crown of a still higher ridge are rosy purple against the darkening blue sky. In a similar vein, though with a brighter color scheme is 'On Lake Como.' 'I am in heaven and there' in 'Head Sea.' All of Mr. Wade's work is instinct with imagination.

A striking array of lithographs by modernists is also now on view at Grace Horne's. Small bronzes and drawings by Mallol are of special interest in Boston, where few of this modern French master's works have been seen. There are prints by Gauguin, filled with his strange South Sea fancies, and his odd designs with their telescoping of time, space and movement.

The graceful figures of Arthur B. Davies' imagination are well represented, and there are examples of the original vision of Wanda Gág and the strong decorative sense of Emil Cisek. Venice' one may note this artist's strong feeling for rhythm, and for repetitions with variation that make his viewpoint close to that of the poet and the composer of music. In 'Venice' makes one think of old ivory in its mellow qualities.

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GAS COMPANY DEFENDS RATE

Worcester Firm Points to Valuation as Justifying Present Charges

Dividends, rates and depreciation charges of Worcester Gas Light Company were defended at a continued hearing today before Department of Public Utilities, on petition of customers for reduction in gas rates of that company.

Atty. P. H. Dewey, for the company, said that recent valuation of the company's property by Stone & Webster placed its value at about \$7,000,000, compared with book value of \$5,310,589, and total capitalization, including stocks and bonds, of \$4,650,000. This, he declared, is ample defense against complaint that depreciation charges are inadequate.

As to dividends, he said the average return to stockholders on par plus premium from 1915 to date, was 7.23 per cent, and during part of that time the company was charging only 75 cents per thousand feet for gas—the lowest in the State. The highest dividend ever paid was at the rate of 12 per cent, he said, but at some stock had been issued at \$300 a share, the yield to such investors was only 6 per cent.

From 1915 to 1923 the average dividend was 6.52 per cent, or 4 per cent on par, plus premium, while investment at \$200 a share received but about 3 1/2 per cent. In 1924 dividends totaled 10 per cent, or 7.07 per cent on par, plus premiums.

Mr. Dewey said the company deems it unnecessary to consider as the basis of a fair and reasonable return to stockholders recent court decisions which determined it to be replacement value of the property less depreciation, for this would involve a substantial increase in rates, rather than a decrease.

But the company waived none of its rights in this matter, nor did it concede that the basis adopted by the State, of par plus premium, is a proper one, as it believed the rates adopted by the courts more reasonable and will prevail.

The company will attempt to show, he stated, that cost of labor is 2 1/2 times that of 1913, cost of materials double, and that there have been no reductions in costs since 1922, when the Public Utilities Commission fixed present rates of the company.

Treasurer De Witt Clinton took the stand for the company, testifying as to financial points of the case. He stated that the average dividend rates of other Massachusetts gas companies from 1920 to 1925 was 9.38 per cent of par, while average of the Worcester company was but 5.58 per cent.

FEWER SESSIONS ARE ADVOCATED

(Continued from Page 1)

topics at the sessions themselves, as formerly, but should come fully prepared on each particular subject; thereby speeding up the routine and adding to the efficiency of the Government.

Sees Higher Standards
Mr. Wells said biennial sessions would raise the standards and urged that the essential that the essential question being the amendment

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LABOR OPPOSES BAN ON STRIKES

Massachusetts Leaders Hold Three Bills Are Open to Misinterpretation

Labor leaders of Massachusetts appeared in large numbers before committees of the Legislature voicing opposition to three bills which they asserted would abridge important rights of labor or be subject to misuse as weapons against unionism.

The bills whose defeat they asked was the "voluntary association" bill, the "criminal syndicalism" bill, and the "voluntary association" bill, which in the referendum of 1922 became known as the "sue bill," proposing to make labor unions and other groups subject to money actions in court.

On the Luitwiler bill before the Committee on Labor and Industries, Martin T. Joyce, representing the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor, said, "The strike is labor's last resort. We don't use it unless we are forced to." E. A. Johnson, secretary of the Boston Building Trades Council, denied that trade unions were responsible for strikes over questions of jurisdiction. Several other union officers also spoke.

Termed Compulsory Arbitration
Alfred Baker Lewis, state secretary of the Socialist Party, asserted that the bill would amount in effect to compulsory arbitration.

Mr. Luitwiler held that his bill would not interfere with the right to strike in legitimate actions in court. "Following the presentation of the 'criminal syndicalism' bill before the Judiciary Committee by the George Washington chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, John Van Varenwyck, president of the Massachusetts branch, A. F. of L., expressed the apprehension that if such a bill were passed it would be used to prohibit peaceful, legitimate meetings."

Mr. Van Varenwyck remarked that the organization which sponsors the bill grew out of a historic resort to force, and that if the proposed measure had been on the books at the time of the Revolution, the proponents' ancestors would have been prosecuted under it.

John F. Gately, vice-president of the Labor Federation's State branch, said that organized labor is as much against Communism as are the proponents of the bill, but that the term syndicalism would be liable to misinterpretation.

The "voluntary association" bill, also before the Judiciary Committee, was advocated by William H. Sayward, secretary of the Boston Master Builders' Association, who said he could not see why any group of people which undertakes to do things which affect others should not be held responsible for its acts.

James J. Scully, vice-president of the Boston Building Trades Association, said that the bill would do much to reduce strife, particularly in the building industry. George W. Allison, president of the General Contractors' Association of Greater Boston, also spoke in favor.

The opposition was led by Martin T. Joyce, representing the State branch, A. F. of L., and that organization's president, John Van Varenwyck. The latter charged the bill was an attempt to destroy trade unions, but would never prevent any of the things at which its proponents aim.

WORSTED MILL CUTS WAGES
WOONSOCKET, R. I., Feb. 9 (AP).—Jarrett Brothers worsted mill has announced a wage cut of 10 per cent, effective Feb. 14, because of "lack of business and competition."

Hugo Jarrett, one of the owners, said the 400 employees, mostly women, understood the situation. The plant is running full time.

WHITE HOUSE WOMEN SHOWN AS THEY APPEARED IN PAST

(Continued from Page 1)

the period was pictured in the scene. Following are the portraits set thus graciously in a frame devised by modern clubwomen to recall legends that have molded the social history of the Nation.

Martha Washington, was portrayed by Miss Ellen G. Earnshaw, with George Washington, a man and maid servant in the person of Mrs. Anthony W. Peters, Mrs. Samuel F. Wise and Mrs. Harry L. McCartee to accompany the incident; Abigail Adams, by Mrs. Sidney L. True; Martha Jefferson Randolph, by Mrs. Harry E. Sutton, accompanied by Mrs. John H. North; Angelica Van Buren, by Mrs. James R. Roundine; Letitia C. Tyler, by Mrs. Louis B. McCarthy; Sara C. Polk, by Mrs. George S. Gibbs; Betty Taylor Bliss, by Mrs. Walter C. Blaney; Abigail Fillmore, by Mrs. C. Randolph Taylor; Jane A. Pierce, by Mrs. Charles H. Warren; Harriet Lane, by Mrs.

Oporto Rising IS SUPPRESSED, OFFICIALS SAY

Insurgents Capitulate to
Government Forces—
Clashes in Lisbon

LONDON, Feb. 9 (P)—The insurgents of Oporto, northern Portugal, who rose against the Carmona dictatorship last week have capitulated to the Government forces, say official advices received in London this afternoon.

Fighting continues in Lisbon, the capital, however, and there have been many casualties in the fighting of the last three days. The dispatches give assurance that no Americans or British subjects have been injured.

A report to the State Department in Washington from the American Minister, Fred M. Dearing, yesterday said the situation in Lisbon was serious and would probably continue so for several days. The Minister announced that he had been obliged to abandon the legation, which had been repeatedly struck by rifle and machine-gun bullets.

An indication that President Carmona's adherents are holding their own in Lisbon is seen in special dispatches saying that all cable and wireless stations are in the hands of the Government.

Travelers arriving over the border in Spain are quoted as expressing belief that the uprising has been suppressed, and frontier dispatches received in Madrid tell of a minor victory for the Carmona forces in heading off a rebel column headed southward from Calenondo-Minho in the direction of Oporto.

The news that a British cruiser was to proceed to Lisbon from Gibraltar and two destroyers had orders to go to Oporto to protect British interests, was looked upon here as confirming that the situation in Portugal was grave.

A Lisbon dispatch to the Star, filed in the Portuguese capital today, says:

"Fighting has been proceeding in Lisbon for the last 40 hours, and continues. All cable and wireless stations are in the hands of the Government."

Revolution in Portugal
Making Progress in Lisbon
By SISLEY HUBLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The revolution in Portugal—the fourth in eight months—appears to be making grave progress at Lisbon and Oporto, with British warships sailing to protect their national interests in these towns. Direct communications with Lisbon and Oporto have been cut, and newspapers reduced to telegrams from the frontier to Madrid and thence to Paris or London. The accounts of the proceedings are subject to the greatest caution.

Nevertheless, reliable reports of the rising have been obtained. As usual it was in the provinces, namely Oporto, that the insurrectional movement began. The Government of General Carmona did not attach much importance to early events. The insurgent forces commanded by General Souza repelled the government troops and issued an ultimatum demanding abolition of the military dictatorship and re-establishment of a constitutional Republican government.

The response was a vigorous bombardment of Oporto. But, in the meantime, the movement reached the capital, Lisbon, where the revolutionaries installed in the arsenal have seized the principal quarters. The population appears to have rallied with enthusiasm to the revolutionaries, and some members of the Democratic Party have assumed direction of the movement. The issue of the conflict remains doubtful, but certainly the insurgents have serious chances of success. The proposition of an armistice, due to the initiative of the Consul of Uruguay, has been rejected by both sides. French sympathies seem to be with the revolutionaries.

It is explained that Portugal is tired of a dictatorship which does not collaborate with the national representation, which is based on force, which merely satisfies personal ambitions, and which disregards the veritable interests of the country.

Such an important newspaper as

Oil Heat at Lower Fuel Cost

The Bryan Boiler—the only practical boiler designed expressly for oil heat—saves 30 to 50% in the cost of oil.

With gas, the Bryan Boiler is equally efficient and effects the same remarkable economies.

Write for interesting information on How to Have Oil or Gas Heat at Less than Coal Cost

BRYAN STEAM CORPORATION
Boiler Division
PERU, INDIANA

the Petit Parisien uses these phrases to characterize the present régime, which is also regarded as incompetent. Gen. Gomes Costa and Admiral Cabecadas instituted a last May, forming the resignation of the government of concentration formed by Da Silva. In November they were overthrown by Carmona, the present President of the Republic, and it is now the turn of Carmona to be overthrown.

The chief inspirer of the movement is a former Democratic Deputy, Jaime de Morais, who was an Indian Governor, and he is assured of the assistance of many well-known and respected persons. A provisional government has tentatively been formed.

STATE EXTENDS POWER SYSTEM

Farmers of Pennsylvania
Welcome Expansion of
Public Utilities

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (Special Correspondence)—Wide commendation has met the recent action of the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania, especially in the rural sections of the State, in ordering the extension of electric light and power facilities to every section of the Commonwealth.

This order makes it obligatory for companies furnishing light and power to provide service that shall reach into every district where needed. At present only about 20 percent of the rural area of Pennsylvania is now enjoying the benefit of electric light and power.

The commission has worked out a scheme of installation that will enable the farmer to pay for the service at a fair cost, and he has been further protected from excessive charges in the time granted committees to examine rates which will be submitted to the commission for its approval by the companies. Provision also has been made to make it possible for a farmer, in the event he desires to do so, to contribute his own labor and material in the work of extending lines, this service to be credited to his own personal cost of installation.

Another effect of the order will be to increase the output of all hydro-electric plants.

COMMANDER BYRD
TO TRY PARIS HOP
To Compete for Transatlantic
Flight Prize

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (P)—Commander Richard E. Byrd, air commander of the North Pole, will compete this spring for the \$25,000 prize offered by Raymond Orteig for the first nonstop flight between New York and Paris. The New York Times says today.

Floyd Bennett, naval aviation aviator and Commander Byrd's pilot when he flew from Spitzbergen to the North Pole and back last spring, will be with him in his new undertaking. Lieut. Bernt Balchen of the Norwegian Navy will probably be a member of the transatlantic crew.

A Fokker monoplane of the type in which Commander Byrd reached the top of the world, but larger, is now being built for the flyer. It will be driven by three Wright engines of 225 horsepower each.

It is believed the start will be made late in May or early in June. The airplane will have a radius of at least 4,000 miles, providing a fair factor of safety in the 3,600-mile trip from New York to Paris. One-third of the distance will be over land.

Capt. Rene Fonck, the French ace who was pilot of the Sikorsky airplane which was disabled at Roosevelt Field, L. I., last fall, while taking off on a trip to Paris, and Lieut. Commander Noel Davis, officer in charge of naval reserve activities of the Navy Department, are reported to be contemplating entering the race.

CHICAGO VOTERS FACE ELECTION OF NEW MAYOR

Dever, Thompson, Litsinger,
Are Candidates—Prohibition a Vital Factor

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Skirmishing has ceased with the approach of Chicago's primary for Mayor, the lists have closed and the nominating campaign has narrowed to three men. Mayor William E. Dever has but slight opposition for the Democratic renomination. The only real contest of the Feb. 22 primary is between the two Republican candidates, William Hale Thompson, former Mayor, and Edward R. Litsinger, chairman of the county board of review, the highest local tax assessing body. The election comes April 5.

Mr. Dever has been Mayor of Chicago the last four years. Mr. Thompson for the eight years before him. Both are running on their records. The campaign for Mayor follows regulation lines of recent years, the Democrats united and the Republicans divided. Chicago has for a number of years been a city of a Democratic boss and a number of Republican factions. According to the usual local returns in state and national elections Chicago is normally Republican but in city elections the lack of Republican unanimity has often contributed greatly to the success of the Democrats.

Five different Republican groups of more or less influence may be charted in Chicago today. From time to time there has been a shifting of alignments, but this year the Republican regroupings appear the most important since Carter H. Harrison, Democrat, who preceded William Hale Thompson, left of being Mayor 12 years ago.

Thompson Comes Back
Mr. Thompson enjoys a strong personal following. He has a large organization and is making a vigorous campaign.

Mr. Litsinger is warmly backed by several important Republican groups, including that of Charles S. Deneen, United States Senator, which have been aloof for many years but are now together.

The State patronage support of the Republican Governor, Len Small, which through a number of important appointments is of some local influence, is credited with being largely behind a third Republican aspirant, Dr. John Dill Robertson, who was health commissioner in the Thompson administration. Dr. Robertson did not enter the primary but has announced his intention of running as an independent at the election.

Mayor Dever will have but nominal opposition in the Democratic primary from Barratt O'Hara, who was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois in 1912 at the time of the Republican-Progressive split.

The Republican Split
The split-up condition of Republican politics in Chicago and Illinois explains why it was not possible for the Republican Administration at Washington to bring pressure to bear on Frank L. Smith to refrain from presenting his credentials at this session of the United States Senate. Mr. Smith was not only not aligned with Republicans friendly to the Administration, but had retired one of their number when defeating Senator William B. McKinley in the senatorial primary.

Prohibition is discussed as one of the factors in the majority campaign. Both parties here are officially wet. Mayor Dever has as yet issued no platform, it being explained at county Democratic headquarters that he is waiting to see who his Republican opponent will be.

In his first campaign address he attacked the Volstead Act. Mr. Thompson's platform contains the following:

"I will do all in my power to assist in:

"Repealing the Volstead Act.

"Repealing the search and seizure laws in the State of Illinois.

"And I will discharge any Chicago policeman who crosses the threshold of anyone's home or place of business without warrant of law."

On this subject the Litsinger platform says, "It nowhere appears that a mayor may amend the Constitution, nullify a federal law or settle international questions."

PRIZES ARE AWARDED AT BOWDOIN COLLEGE

BRUNSWICK, Me., Feb. 9 (P)—John K. Snyder of Concord Junction, Mass., was awarded the Henry W. Longfellow graduate scholarship for literature by the Bowdoin College faculty here yesterday. Paul A. Palmer of Machiasport was announced as the winner of the Charles Carroll Everett scholarship for post-graduate work in government. Both are members of the class of 1927 and were elected to Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholarship fraternity, last year.

CITY TO HAVE GOLF COURSE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 9 (Special)—An issue of bonds to the amount of \$100,000 for the development of a municipal golf course at East Haven has been approved by the Board of Aldermen.

NEW RAIL EMPIRE IN THE EAST BELIEVED TO BE IN THE MAKING

Wall Street Sees Coup of New York Central, Baltimore &
Ohio and Nickel Plate Back of Move

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (P)—A new eastern railroad empire, the result of the stock market campaign in which the New York Central, the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Nickel Plate railroads obtained control of the Wheeling & Lake Erie and the Western Maryland systems, is forecast.

Predictions of the consolidation were heard after another climb in rail stocks on the New York Exchange. Efforts of short interests to cover on commitments raised Wheeling & Lake Erie 35 points to a new high record of 130. The stock closed at 100 after a turnover of \$500 shares.

The new combine, the Herald Tribune asserts, boasts 35,000 miles and an aggregate capitalization of \$5,550,662,337. The Herald Tribune sees the Baltimore & Ohio and the Van Sweringen as allies of the New York Central in the renewal of the Central's old struggle for supremacy over Pennsylvania, supported by L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Company and leading figure in the Kansas City Southern consolidation.

The transfer of control in Wheeling & Lake Erie and Western Maryland removes these two roads, providing the recent purchases of the Interstate Commerce Commission from the plan of L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Company for a fifth trunk line to the West.

Wheeling Seeks Right
to Issue More Stock

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (P)—The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue \$22,276 shares of new common stock to relieve a stock shortage which has caused a disturbance on the New York Exchange.

When issued the new stock will be

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MR. JENKS OPENS DRY'S CAMPAIGN

National Leaders Expected
at Albany Hearing on
Memorial to Congress

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8 (Special)—Edmund B. Jenks (R.), leader of the Assembly dry forces in the New York State Legislature, has begun his campaign to bring about the passage of his prohibition bill. Simultaneously Morris Bloch, Tammany leader in the Assembly, began an assault on the bill by terming it "a state enforcement act in a mask and wig."

Mr. Jenks countered by declaring that the wet members of the Legislature, if they are really sincere, ought to be in hearty sympathy with the bill.

"The wet members of the Legislature," he said, "ought to be ardent supporters of my bill. They have succeeded in memorializing Congress to cease adding poisonous substances to ethyl alcohol in the process of denaturing it for industrial uses."

Consistent Attitude Asked
"If what they really wish is to protect the unfortunate alcohol ad-

dicts, who cannot or will not cease to trade with the bootleggers, they should support my bill; but if on the other hand what they desire is a stock of safe liquors for the bootleggers to peddle, they may be opposed to it. If honest and consistent, I am assured of their support, but if their purpose was other than as claimed by them in adopting the resolution to Congress, no one can tell what they may do."

At the same time preparations have been made for a hearing on prohibition on March 8, that, according to Louis Cuvillier (D.), Assemblyman, of New York, four United States Senators and two governors will come to Albany for the hearing. Among them, Mr. Cuvillier said, will be William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, outspoken advocate of prohibition among the Republicans, and Thomas J. Walsh (D.) Senator from Montana, just as outspoken among the Democrats in Congress for the dry cause.

The Cuvillier Resolution
The wet side will be presented, according to the New York Assemblyman, by Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, and A. Harry Moore of New Jersey, and by United States Senators, William C. Bruce (D.) of Maryland and David I. Walsh (D.) of Massachusetts.

The hearing will be on the resolution of Mr. Cuvillier memorializing Congress in favor of a constitutional amendment to revise the Eighteenth Amendment. It is Mr. Cuvillier's contention that the petitions for such a convention for various purposes from 25 states during the last 75 years are all still active, and that with four more petitions Congress will be required to act.

Two more bills affecting prohibition were introduced, one by the wet blyman Frank H. Latta (R.) of Orleans County, chairman of the Committee on Public Health, introduced it.

The wet bill requires that in all cases of search a peace officer cannot enter private premises without a warrant describing the premises and describing the "quality and quantity" of merchandise sought.

Wilson Gold Medal
AWARDED AT NORWICH

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Feb. 9 (P)—William H. Richard of Newport, yesterday was awarded the Wilson gold medal given annually to the member of the freshman class at Norwich University who shows the greatest all round development during the first semester. He is brother of Charles Richard, captain of the cadet corps, and winner of the Shuttleworth saber for military proficiency. Another brother, Edmund, was graduated from Norwich in 1924 and was prominent as a cadet polo player.

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Farmer's Year Cut to 20 Days Under Henry Ford's Program

Public Test of Theory Will Be Made Near Dearborn,
Mich.—Agricultural Contractors Predicted

DETROIT, Feb. 9 (P)—Henry Ford will attempt to prove that work it takes farmers a year to do in producing farm staples can be done in 15 to 20 days through application of efficiency methods, according to an article by Theodore Price appearing in Commerce and Finance.

The experiment will be conducted on a large farm which the automobile manufacturer has purchased near Dearborn, Mich., and the test will be open to public observation. Mr. Ford purposes to prove the soundness of his theory of industrialization of farming, the article states, by application of labor-saving machinery, organization and specialization.

"His estimate," according to the writer, "would allow two days for the plowing and harrowing that must be done before planting, one day for the planting itself, five days for cultivation during growth and two days for harvesting and threshing, which can now be done almost exclusively by a machine which cuts, threshes and bags the wheat as it is drawn through the field by a tractor."

"The total of time thus allocated would be 10 days, which is only half of Mr. Ford's estimate, and would leave another 10 days for ditching, fencing, distribution of fertilizer and doing any other work fairly chargeable to the cost of producing a particular crop."

"When thus analyzed the claim that 20 days is all the time that need be spent in raising and harvesting most of our staple crops does not seem preposterous, but, as I pointed out to Mr. Ford, it presupposes the use of much machinery and the labor of many hands that might not be obtainable if they were only to be employed for a few days at a time and not more than 20 days altogether."

"In answer he said that those who were willing to pay good wages could easily be so organized that a continuous employment for the labor engaged in it would be provided."

"His conception, as I grasped it, was that agricultural contractors who had the necessary men and ma-

chinery could go from farm to farm and do the work that has to be done in a few days at a cost that would be much less than the value of the time the farmer now devotes to it.

"Obviously he did not mean that his proposal was applicable to dairy farming or for the raising of live stock."

B. U. PLANS "OLD HOME NIGHT"

"Old Home Night" for the men graduates and the men students of the Boston University College of Liberal Arts has been announced for next Monday evening, when alumni of the college from far and near will join with the Men's Union, composed of present men students, in a banquet and speech-making affair at Jacob Sleeper Hall.

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Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

Imperial Conference Deals With Future of Aviation

Clearing the Way for the Carrying Out of Further Experiments—Airships Designed

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—"It remains to build the airships, to overcome the mechanical difficulties of the heavy oil engine; to finish the hulls and masts, to complete the meteorological investigation, to establish the meteorological and wireless organization; to carry out the home trials, and to try the two airships to India and back." These are the main tasks which the Imperial Conference on the question of the future of travel by airship. Two new airships of greatly increased size, speed, and carrying power have been designed, and are in the first stages of production. The problem of the recovery of water from the exhaust gases is being attacked, and a heavy oil engine is being developed with a view to the elimination of petrol as an engine fuel. The new sheds and mooring masts which were considered necessary for the safe navigation of the England-India route are in an advanced stage.

Cairo to Karachi Route
The reasons for establishing first the Cairo to Karachi route are that a quick steamer service already exists from England to Egypt, the troublesome national difficulties and climatic conditions of Europe are avoided, and there is the experience already gained by the air force in flying between Cairo and Baghdad. It is considered, says the report, that "once the service from Cairo to Karachi has been established, it could, with great advantage, be extended to Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, and Australia."

As regards Africa, it is recognized that there must be an Empire route from London to the Cape with branches diverging to the West coast dependencies. A beginning has already been made in this direction, an experimental service having been organized between Khartoum, on the Nile, to Kisumu, on Lake Victoria.

Route	Steamer	Total Time	Saving
England-Egypt	6 days	24 days	3 1/2 days
England-Rome	15 days	15 days	10 days
England-South Africa via West Africa	28 days	15 days	13 days
England-South Africa via East Africa	20 days	15 days	5 days
England-Australia	6 days	15 days	4 1/2 days
England-New Zealand	6 days	15 days	3 1/2 days
England-Canada	6 days	15 days	3 1/2 days
England-India	6 days	15 days	3 1/2 days
England-Japan	6 days	15 days	3 1/2 days
England-China	6 days	15 days	3 1/2 days
England-Australia	6 days	15 days	3 1/2 days
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England-Canada	6 days	15 days	3 1/2 days
England-India	6 days	15 days	3 1/2 days
England-Japan	6 days	15 days	3 1/2 days
England-China	6 days	15 days	3 1/2 days

STRONG PLEA PUT FORWARD FOR THE WOMEN IN AUSTRALIA

Delegate of British Parliamentary Party Appeals for Higher Standard of Living—White Race Policy Discussed

ADELAIDE, S. Aust. (Special Correspondence)—The last part of call in their Australian tour, in which, respectively, the most important of all for the British parliamentary party. It was in Perth that a vital conference took place between the visitors and the members of the Australian Migration Commission, who journeyed to this city for the purpose of a final consultation about the imperial scheme for sending out settlers. The conference occupied several days, and an inspection was made of the famous group settlements, which were established some years ago to absorb British migrants so that a study might be made on the spot of the scope for extension and the real character of the work.

As a parting shot, the British delegates laid great emphasis on the difficulty Australia would have in maintaining her white race policy unless urgent steps were taken to populate the empty country with white people. This aspect was put forcibly by Sir Evelyn Cecil at a farewell luncheon given in honor of the party. He, like Sir Evelyn Cecil, was impressed by the enormous natural resources of Western Australia, but they all agreed that these could not be locked up indefinitely.

Policy Not a Party One
"Someone or other will open those resources up," warned Sir Evelyn. The question of carrying on a white Australia policy is interwoven with vigorous immigration. It is a very striking and pleasing thing to note that, in Western Australia, at any rate, this question is not a party one, and the visit of this parliamentary delegation has not been viewed from a party standpoint either. The outstanding conviction that has been created during our travels in Australia is that the time for migration is now. It cannot long be delayed, and it is the duty of statesmen to put their heads together at an early date. Some people seem to think that progress will happen of its own accord, and that it will be a miracle if anything goes wrong."

The adoption of a standard railway gauge in Australia is another big subject that has engaged the attention of the overseas visitors. The opinion of Sir Evelyn Cecil is that it will be much cheaper to spend the estimated amount of £21,000,000 at once, apart from the importance of the defense aspect. He thinks Australia will not only be safer, but much more prosperous.

Woman Member's Plea
Much interest was taken in the views of the only woman member of the delegation, Mrs. E. Tawse Jolliffe of Southern Rhodesia, whose eloquent plea on behalf of women settlers was much appreciated by all. She was much interested in the fact that no standard of living obtained through high wages was going to create a high standard for women if as high for men but not for women. The workingman eats three good, hot meals a day, but his wife has to cook them, and wash up afterward. On the group settlements in Western Australia, she said:

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Australia women have much to do. I do not think the men can realize too keenly how important it is for women to bring up their families, which is, at least, quite as important as bringing in fresh settlers. What you want is for the women in Australia—those already here—to be prepared to find tasks for migrant girls, and train them."

Group Settlements
Arthur Henderson said nothing the delegates had seen in Australia had given them so much satisfaction as the inspection of the work being done on the group settlements. Western Australia was making a serious attempt to deal with the great necessity for immigration of the right type of settlers. Chatting to the settlers he had found that they were unanimously in favor of the scheme as a whole. The delegates, irrespective of party, would return to Great Britain with a determination to do more than had ever been done to encourage the satisfactory transfer of population from Great Britain to Australia, but prospective settlers should be told the plain, unadorned truth about conditions in the Commonwealth. That would result in their coming more slowly, but coming more surely.

Use of Steel Possible
The pages of the report devoted to research cover the work done toward the building of the two 5,000,000 c.f. airships now in course of construction. These large sizes have made possible the use of steel in the girder work of R-101, and a new form of duralumin girder in R-100 is claimed to be more effective than any yet tried.

At the conservative cruising speed of 63 m.p.h. the airships are expected to fly for some 4000 miles without refueling with a normal commercial load. Both ships are designed for 100 passengers and 10 tons of mail. There will be dining saloons for 50 people, lounges, promenade decks, and two and four-berth cabins.

Mooring mast investigations have resulted in the design and building of a mast which will resist a pull six times greater than that at Puhnam and is nearly twice as high. Pumps can deliver fuel at 2000 gallons per hour and water ballast at 5000 gallons per hour. Masts are already nearly finished at Cardington in England and at Ismailia in Egypt.

Electrically synchronized anemometers are being installed at Cardington to investigate the changes of speed and direction of wind in gusts. In Egypt and India research is in progress into temperature variation on the ground and at 250 feet which might affect mooring conditions. The report deals in detail with the work done by the Meteorological Department. The chart for each day shows over 4000 meteorological facts relating to about 750 observing stations. A series of charts has to be completed for each month of the year for the whole area of the route and to be produced in atlas form for the use of airship navigators.

Empire Airship Services
The following table gives an idea of the saving of time that may result from airship services in different parts of the Empire. The table is based on a speed of 50 m.p.h. over the ground.

Route	Steamer	Total Time	Saving
England-Egypt	6 days	24 days	3 1/2 days
England-Rome	15 days	15 days	10 days
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England-Japan	6 days	15 days	3 1/2 days
England-China	6 days	15 days	3 1/2 days

FRENCH AGAIN REJECTED IN DUTCH SCHOOLS

THE HAGUE (Special Correspondence)—In 1920, an act was promulgated prohibiting the teaching of foreign languages in the six classes of the primary school. The foreign language usually taught was French. This prohibition met with a good deal of opposition, both on the side of the parents and on that of the teachers in the secondary schools. In 1925, one of the women members of the Second Chamber of the States General, introduced a bill, providing for the reintroduction of French in the primary schools from the fifth class onwards. This bill was rejected. The Government recently introduced a bill in order to make it again possible to teach French in the primary schools. This bill was also rejected, by 37 against 36 votes, the Social-Democrats, the Radicals, and the left wing of the Roman Catholic opposing it.

ICELAND TO IMPROVE ITS TRANSPORTATION

COPENHAGEN (Special Correspondence)—The question of improving the methods of transportation in Iceland is being considered by the Althing, in order that the farming, fisheries and industries may be better connected overland, instead of being dependent upon the steamers. This means either a railway system between Reykjavik and the wealthy districts of the south, or the construction of modern highways for motor traffic. The latter question has been raised on account of the experience gained in Denmark over the same question, while in Norway, the same difficulties have been met.

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ITALO-ALBANIAN PACT DISCUSSED

Greeks Engage in Comment of a Nature Friendly to Both Parties

ATHENS (Special Correspondence)—The pact concluded between Italy and Albania continues to form an interesting topic for lively comment. The discussion carried on is invested with rather a friendly tone toward Italy, but in no way is it inimical to Yugoslavia. There is, however, evident resentment felt against the ex-ally inasmuch as it has not dealt fairly with Greece in questions of Pan-Balkan interests.

It is asserted that the general understanding between the two countries was that in external politics they were to act concertedly, especially in matters of direct interest to both countries. Serbia, it is said, disregarding this proviso, has secretly concluded a pact with Italy concerning the fate of Albania. Greece, on the contrary, has always kept Belgrade informed whenever it concerned itself with external questions interesting Serbia.

It is said, moreover, that the Greek government would not expect Greece to come into line against a powerful country in defense of a disloyal ally. The situation in reality is not so greatly changed as is supposed. The influence exercised by Italy in Albania, it is argued, was not less than it is today, after the signature of the accord.

General Paraskevopoulos, the Greek ex-Governor, writing on the question, asserts that Italian predominance in Albania is not a new thing; it already existed before the pact came into being. Albania depended economically on Italy, and all the material profit which the latter is to derive from the former was already at its command before. Nor is it the new pact that will begin to assert its sovereignty over the Adriatic; of which the Balkan Powers could or would dare to contest it.

Asks General Paraskevopoulos, adding that Yugoslavia is today suffering from the consequences of the industrial policy pursued by its Foreign Minister, Mr. Ninichich, who relied chiefly on his friendship with France; on the work of the Little Entente and on the treaties and conventions with Italy signed at Nettuno.

This success turned his head and made him believe that his country, thus grown powerful, was called upon to individually take the initiative of political action in the Balkans. Mr. Foreign Minister, he says, evinces the same ideas and suggests that Greece should by no means hinder the penetration of Italy into the Balkans or raise objections against the establishment of its province of Albania. On the contrary, Greece must accept the accomplished fact, and in return demand that Italy allow it the right to annex Upper Epirus, which was unjustly wrested from her.

The Greek Government is watching developments with a vigilant eye. Its attitude, however indifferent, is apparently friendly to Italy, which does not escape the attention of those who severely criticized the Italian policy of General Pangalos.

Anyhow, Athens does not seem to be dissatisfied with the turn events are taking in the Balkans and she is content to find Belgrade's attitude toward it a friendly and co-operative character. The new French Minister to Greece has declared that one of his chief aims will be the bringing about of an accord between Serbia and Greece.

INDIAN COMPANY FILMS TOUR OF THE VICEROY

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—A further stage in the development of the Indian film industry has been reached by the films of the recent vice-regal tour in northern India by the Indian Film Company of Lahore. This film company has secured the services of Prof. Josef Hall of Washington University to act as their representative in America. Mr. Hall is of opinion that the future holds boundless possibilities for the film industry in the East.

A competent European authority on the film industry has stated that India is a land with rarely fine atmospheric, climatic, and scenic advantages, from the point of view of film production. Its professional actors, he points out, have a natural gift of easy gesture which must be specially valuable for film acting. And in common with other eastern countries, India has a wealth of delectable folklore and fairy tales on which would form the foundations of films that would attract cinemagoers in all parts of the world—if they were well and properly presented.

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AUSTRIA FACES NEW ELECTION

Both Parties Modify Plans, Socialists Are More Lax, Clericals Stricter

VIENNA (Special Correspondence)—Publication by the Christian Socialist Party of its new program, which has been two years in preparation, deserves more than a brief mention, because this party is the leading one in Austria.

The elections are expected to be of a decisive character. Austria is divided into two camps, Christian Socialist and Social Democrat, or, to interpret these nomenclatures, Clerical and Socialist. The one stands for the maintenance of Austria as a predominantly Roman Catholic state and seems inclined to a preference for the continuance of the independence of Austria as a separate republic. The other, or Socialist Party, declares Austria's independence to be an economic impossibility and the only way out to be Anschluss, or union with Germany.

Both Parties Modify Plans
The Socialists, however, at their party congress at Linz, held not long ago, moved in the direction of liberalism, without, however, losing their sharper points, and ceased openly to attack religion.

The Clericals have evidently from their new program also moved to the right; that is, into stronger clericalism. The Socialists are becoming more liberal, the Clericals more conservative. Times are changing and the fronts adopted by these two parties in 1918 and in 1922 can now be modified to meet the situation.

The Austrian elections are of extreme importance to Europe. If the Socialists win and attempt to set up a Socialist state overburdened with taxation, adopt an attitude unfriendly to the League of Nations and western powers, and demand Anschluss, then no one can foresee the immediate result. On the other hand, if the Clericals win, Austria remains a small disgruntled country subsisting for years to come with the help of foreign loans and getting along much as it does now, slowly improving.

DURBAN BECOMING INDUSTRIAL CENTER

DURBAN (Special Correspondence)—Fresh evidence of the growing importance of Durban as the principal industrial center for the Union of South Africa is emphasized by the fact that the International Harvester Company of Chicago is about to establish its South African headquarters in Durban, transferring its office, personnel, and equipment from Cape Town to the new premises recently acquired in Durban by the South African manager of the company.

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TRUST BUILDS SMALL HOMES

3000 Houses Erected in Various Cities Are Let at Low Rents to Poor

MANCHESTER (Special Correspondence)—On an estate in Manchester, beyond Belle-Vue Gardens, adjoining Mount Road, houses are being erected under the terms of the Sutton Trust.

William Richard Sutton left his estate in the hands of trustees who were directed to buy sites in populous places in England and build thereon small modern houses to be let at low rents, to the poorer classes. The tenants of these houses are selected with great care by the trustees, who make inquiries about the applicants to insure that the houses are let to deserving cases. Preference is given to those who have a number of small children and a limited income.

The trust has now built altogether 3000 houses in various parts of the country, London, Bristol, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Birmingham, and Newcastle. On the Manchester estate 49 have been completed and are occupied, and another 130 houses are in course of erection.

Three types of houses are being built: a house with a parlor, kitchen, scullery, larder, coal place, small staircase hall, three bedrooms, and a bathroom; a rather smaller house with a kitchen used as a living room, instead of a parlor, and the third type, which is the smallest, has two bedrooms and no parlor.

The houses are built in blocks of six and four, and some are semi-detached. Though simple in design, they present a pleasing appearance, this being partly due, no doubt, to the use of "rustic" bricks, and the disposition of the windows which are of varying sizes and more numerous than is usual in this class of property.

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Salmon on Inland Tour Travel Up Baker Dam in Private Cars

Up-to-Date Transportation Direct to Spawning Grounds
but the Gay Youngsters Take Downward Leap Alone

Seattle, Wash. Special Correspondence. With young salmon from six to seven inches in length making a 260-foot leap from the crest to the base of the Baker River dam in the State of Washington at the rate of 10,000 an hour and with mature fish on their way to spawning grounds successfully transported from the base of the dam to the lake above, the Washington State Department of Fisheries, in co-operation with the Puget Sound Power & Light Company and other interested authorities, has finally settled the conflict of power and fishery interests which has centered for years round the placing of obstructions in streams of paramount value in salmon propagation.

During the course of the construction of the Baker Dam development and while some of the experiments were being made with a run of steelhead salmon, it appeared that if the salmon could be retained at each point of its journey in the fish ladder, one of the difficulties of handling the fish would be solved. There was, therefore, worked out a trap, which was later christened "the May-hall trap," by means of which a salmon could glide from one pool of the ladder to another, but could in no way return. This has led the engineers to believe that the statement that fish could not negotiate a ladder higher than 40 feet was purely a myth, and it is now believed that it is a simple matter, by using the method employed at Baker River, to carry fish to almost any reasonable height. It was also believed at first that the various jumps in the fish ladder should be made a maximum, in which case a salmon might have to try several times before making it. The engineers believed, however, that if the jump could be made the minimum he would then make the jump the first time and so conserve his strength so that he could make an indefinite number of jumps in a properly constructed ladder.

Fish Ladder in Easy Stages
When it is considered there is a difference of 600 feet between tide water and Baker Lake and that in days gone by the salmon would negotiate this distance in about four days, there is no reason to believe that if a fish ladder were constructed by easy stages, he could not negotiate the same height. For this reason a ladder was constructed with the difference in elevation of only two feet, with the result that the salmon expends very little effort in negotiating the jump from one pool to another.

Another important feature of the ladder is that each pool has sufficient size so that the salmon can, if he wishes, rest awhile before making another jump. The whole problem has simply been an engineering application of old ideas.

The whole scheme of the Baker River ladder consists of a huge force where a fish can fight the swift water and when tired enter into the traps on the upstream side of the fishbay, and, once entering one of these traps, cannot return. The ladder begins at this point and goes by easy stages up the canyon walls until it reaches a series of flights built along the river channel. The length of the flume is about 700 feet. The last ladder has for a pool a movable car. When a quantity of fish of sufficient number has negotiated the last pool of the ladder, the car, which is fitted with a door, is then pulled up a steep incline where the salmon and water combined are emptied into a trough leading to Lake Shannon above. The salmon, therefore, do not at any time leave the water and are simply transported in a large tank full of water to the lake above.

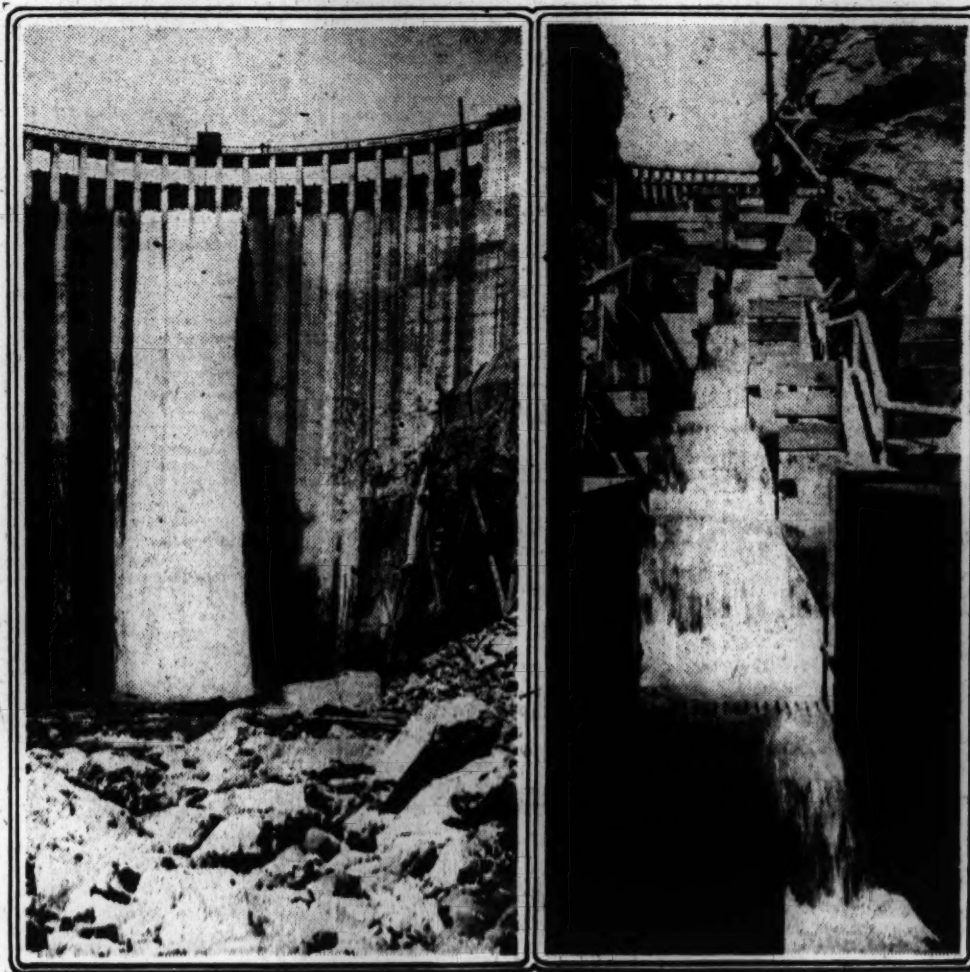
Last spring the latter half of the steelhead salmon run was successfully handled over the ladder. During the third week of June the first of the sockeye salmon arrived and quickly found their way into the ladder. After being placed in the lake above, the fish were just about

three days reaching the trap at Baker Lake where the Government catches them and from which they are towed in live boxes to the upper end of Baker Lake. Here the salmon are allowed to ripen and are later spawned, the eggs being hatched in the United States hatchery on the shore of the lake.

Young Salmon a Pretty Sight
Another interesting problem in connection with Baker River dam was just how the young migratory sal-

mon would behave in going over the dam. Henry O'Malley, the United States Commissioner of Fisheries, made the statement that from his experience he would not worry about the young salmon going over the dam. While this involved more than a 260-foot drop, Mr. O'Malley seemed to think that the young fish would make it nicely. His prediction proved true, and it is indeed a pretty sight to see the young migrators going over the dam and appearing at the power house about 1000 feet below in as healthy a condition as one could wish for. One of the gates was left open during the run of young salmon in June and one could stand on the bridge above the gate and see what looked like a bushel basket full of young fish go out through the opening, wriggling their fins and tails in

Where Man Incurred, Then Paid, a Debt to the Fish



Left—Waterfall of the Baker River Dam, State of Washington. The Young Migrating Salmon Negotiate the 260-Foot Drop by the Thousands. Right—The Fish Ladder With Its Two-Foot Jumps and Its Discharge Box at Top. The Whole Project Shows That the Department of Fisheries and the Big Power Companies Can Co-operate in the Salmon Streams for Mutual Benefit.

mon would behave in going over the dam. Henry O'Malley, the United States Commissioner of Fisheries, made the statement that from his experience he would not worry about the young salmon going over the dam. While this involved more than a 260-foot drop, Mr. O'Malley seemed to think that the young fish would make it nicely. His prediction proved true, and it is indeed a pretty sight to see the young migrators going over the dam and appearing at the power house about 1000 feet below in as healthy a condition as one could wish for. One of the gates was left open during the run of young salmon in June and one could stand on the bridge above the gate and see what looked like a bushel basket full of young fish go out through the opening, wriggling their fins and tails in

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MANY CHANGES AMONG ENVOYS

Familiar Faces at Washington Fast Disappearing as Diplomats Are Shifted

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON—Many diplomatic changes are taking place in Washington. New ambassadors and ministers are appearing at most of the embassies and legations. The latest report is that the dean of the diplomatic corps, Baron Emile de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian Ambassador to the United States, is to be transferred to London, succeeding Baron

would leave Sir Esme Howard as dean of the diplomatic corps, which in itself shows how rapidly changes are being made, since he has been in Washington less than three years. Argentina comes next with Honorable Pueyrredon as Ambassador and Peru follows with Dr. Hernan Velarde, Ambassador.

Helmer H. Bryn, Minister from Norway, has recently been superseded, as has been Dr. Ante Tresch Pavlichich, Yugoslav Minister to the United States. It is reported unofficially that he will be succeeded by Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, formerly Finance Minister.

Both France and Spain, which retained representatives at Washington for so long a time are now well down the list. Sweden changed her Minister about a year ago and Nicaragua has a new representative since the Diaz régime was recognized by the United States. Rumania sent a new Minister at the time that Queen Marie was a visitor in the United States. Geo. de Cretziano, who succeeded Prince Bibesco.

The Netherlands has a chargé d'affaires, Dr. H. Van Asch Van Wyck, counselor of legation. China has a Minister in a rather anomalous position, since there is no fixed Government representing all of China. Mr. Sze Ke Alfred Sze remains at his post, however, and gives such information as is available to the State Department. In a recent interview with the press he said that he received messages from the Canton as well as the Peking headquarters.

CHARGE OF PACIFISM LAID AGAINST WOMEN

Public Interests League Head Lists Organizations

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Charges that about 15 nationally known women's organizations do pacifist work "right along with the Communists," undermining the Nation politically and industrially, were made here by Mrs. B. L. Robinson, president of the Massachusetts Public Interests League of Boston. Mrs. Robinson spoke at the monthly meeting of the New York section of the Government Club, a national organization.

In regard to child-labor legislation, various industrial problems and the questions of preparedness and free speech, Mrs. Robinson charged that "the program of these women's clubs fits right into the Communists' program, just like a picture puzzle." Among the clubs named by Mrs. Robinson were the General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, National Board of the Y. W. C. A., National Council of Jewish Women, National League of Women Voters, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, National League of Mothers' and Parent-Teachers' Associations, Girls' Friendly Society of America, National Education Association, American Association of University Women, American Federation of Teachers, National Consumers' League, American Home Economic Association and Sacred Star Union.

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KINDLY DICKENS IS PORTRAYED

Fellowship Group Hears What Qualities Make Great Literature

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—The lasting quality of literature which springs from an affectionate understanding of the human race is exemplified in the works of Charles Dickens. It was said by Coningsby Dawson, speaking at the annual dinner of the Dickens Fellowship at the Brevoort.

"Dickens put his heart on paper, and it was a kind heart," Mr. Dawson said. "For the first time in English literature we had a man who wrote truthfully without sentiment. But it was Charles Dickens's faculty to focus on the beautiful thing which may lie beneath the surface of the ugly and even, when writing of the objectable types, never to condemn, but to picture them as victims of social conditions."

"It is this faculty which is so rare in the literature of today. But Dickens is like the one man that you will remember after spending an evening in a room where some may excel in brilliant conversation—the man who stood out in your thoughts afterward because he called forth your affections."

The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, president of the Dickens Fellowship here, who was toastmaster, said that Dickens's writings are constantly gaining in influence. He characterized the novelist as "a reformer 50 years ahead of his time," and said that the ideals of prison reforms and the abolition of capital punishment in which Dickens believed would save society.

A tribute to the reforms already effected in England through Dickens's writings was paid by Charles H. Johnson, managing director of the New York State Board of Charities, who spoke on "Institutionalism in Dickens's time."

TEXAS DRIES TO RESIST EASING UP PENALTIES

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 9 (Special)—Organized dries of Texas will resist an attempt to modify the Dean Prohibition Law, which gained impetus when the House Jurisprudence Committee voted to report favorably a bill by P. L. Anderson, Representative from San Antonio. The Anderson bill would make the first two offenses under the law a misdemeanor.

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In addition to the very remarkable collection of rugs in all sizes, and the substantial beautiful carpets in the usual 17 and 36-inch widths, this sale includes Broadloom Carpets in plain colors, 3 and 4 yards wide in all the popular colors. These wide carpets can be cut any length and finished, if desired, as rugs, even "custom-shaped" to fit corners or fireplace and laid as a rug.

Five of the Twenty-Seven Groupings:
Wilton Rugs Size 9 ft. x 12 ft.—Usually \$115 \$79.00
Royal Wilton's Size 9 ft. x 12 ft.—Usually \$87 \$59.00
Sample Rugs Size 9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in. Rack Size—Relatively \$85 \$56.00
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Broadloom Carpet Wilton, 9 or 12 ft. Wide Regularly \$8 sq. yd. \$5.25

Newly Enlarged Floor Coverings Section, Fourth Floor Chestnut Street Building

GIMBEL BROTHERS
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MODERN PAROLE BOARD FAVORED

New Buildings and More Prison Industry Are Also Urged in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—Improvement of the parole system, extension of prison industries, and remodeling of prison buildings were recommended by George W. Alger before 250 members of the Women's City Club at a luncheon devoted to the discussion of crime and crime control.

There should be a revised, improved and modernized parole system, taking the decision with regard to the 500 applications for release each year off the shoulders of the "hardworking Governor" and putting it upon a commission of qualified men giving it all their time, said Mr. Alger, who has just made a report on prisons and parole for Alfred E. Smith, Governor.

He deplored the fact that prison industries are not self-supporting and made a plea for better buildings, pointing out that there is a relationship between prison architecture and reform. "The problem of the youthful prisoner is a serious one," Mr. Alger continued. He mentioned the automobile as a means of "quick getaway" which has increased robbery 100 per cent in the past 10 years, and urged steps to array public opinion on the side of virtue rather than on the side of personal liberty.

"Another new tendency is the increase in the proportion of church children attending the Bible schools. Better teachers are being provided. About one-fourth are professional workers now, and the number is increasing. Many communities are using the vacation bible schools as teacher training centers for their other religious education work."

**BIBLE SCHOOLS SHOW
WORLD-WIDE GROWTH**
11,000 Communities Studying in Vacation Time

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 9—Children in more than 11,000 communities, in nations of the American Continent, Europe, and Asia are studying the Bible during vacation mornings as the result of a class organized for boys and girls of the New York streets about 30 years ago. This steady growth of the Daily Vacation Bible School movement was reported by Miss Adeline Guenther, assistant secretary of the International Association, who addressed the International Council of Religious education meeting here.

Present-day trends of the movement are toward more practical application of the Bible lessons, Miss Guenther declared. Teachers now write to us for help in solving concrete problems. The curriculum has in fact changed. It used to be centered around facts. Now it is focused on situations.

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Mr. Scroggins' Nephew Has an Idea

THIS meeting on the Common was most interesting, but it decided nothing. However, since Scroggins as well as men must have some place to call home, Roger P. and Mrs. Scroggins, when forced to leave Ulmus Campestria, went to live with young Osmun Flabert, a bachelor nephew.

Osmun wasn't home. In fact, he didn't even know they were coming.

But that didn't matter to his uncle and aunt. They walked right in and made themselves comfortable by pushing all of Osmun's things into a corner and settling out their own.

When he did come, Osmun for a moment thought he had entered the wrong house and was backing out, saying "Pardon me, I must have made a mistake," when his uncle had the presence of mind to say, "Oh no, Nephew, it's just Scroggins and Wife come to stay with you."

"Oh," Osmun said. Then he gulped twice and left.

For two hours he sat motionless as a statue under a park bench. He was deep in thought. And after he had stayed motionless long enough for the thought to grow to the proper size, he whistled four times through his teeth, turned around twice, and ran to the corner of Park and Tremont Streets.

There stood Florrie, the plesion who knew everybody, being a real insurance. She was part of what Osmun had been thinking.

"Florrie," spoke Osmun, "I have a big idea which is also my own."

"I doubt it," said Florrie who was a bit of a cynic.

"Wait," said Osmun, "and listen."

"I am," said Florrie, shifting her feet so she could see traffic better.

"The Scroggins have moved," said Osmun. "They have lived in the same house so many years that leaving it is as important as it would be to build a skyscraper in the Public Garden. I feel something should be done. Something big. So I have thought big. I had to stay still two hours to do it."

"Let us have a campaign for a bigger and better home for the Scroggins."

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"Florrie," said Osmun, "I have a big idea."

With the Libraries

The Semitic Division of the Library of Congress

Washington, D. C. Special Correspondence

STROLLING through the Library of Congress the other day was the world-famous Hebrew poet, Hayyim Nahman Bialik. He had come to Washington with a special objective—to see, among the many unusual things of the American capital, the Semitic Division of the library. This almost unknown treasure store contains about 25,000 volumes of Hebrew lore, ancient and modern. In addition to allied literatures. Numerically, the Library of Congress is the third largest in the world, and the Semitic collections already take high rank among others of the kind. London, in the British Museum, has a large Semitic collection, started several centuries earlier than the American collection, and Paris, in the Bibliothèque Nationale, has a similar division.

Scholars frequently consult the Semitic works in the Library of Congress, and the daily stream of visitors includes clergymen of all denominations, professors, philologists, students with questions relating to the history of religion, and officials seeking information on problems relating to the Near East.

Besides these personal inquiries, many letters are received from those engaged in research, with queries to be answered. Investigators need no longer go to Europe to obtain the information necessary to their books and articles on these obscure subjects. When we recall that it was not until July 1, 1913, that the division of Semitic and Oriental literature was, by act of Congress, established in the National Library, the rapid growth of the division is apparent. Jacob H. Schiff of New York City made the first notable gift of 10,000 volumes of Hebrew books and pamphlets, presented to the library in 1912, thus forming the corner stone of the Semitic division. In 1914 he added over 4000 volumes more. To Dr. Putnam, the librarian of Congress, the public must be further grateful that the Semitic division has grown so rapidly from the comparatively small collection of 14 years ago.

Allied Oriental Literatures

Not only Hebrew texts are to be found here, but books of allied Oriental literatures like the Arabic, Aramaic, Syriac, Yiddish, and cognate languages, the Judaica, pertaining to the life, history, and literature of the Jews all over the world, written in all languages and numbering thousands of volumes.

The head of the Semitic division is Dr. Israel Schapiro, widely known as a professor, scholar and writer. The collection is housed in what is known as the "north curtain" of the Library of Congress, and adjoins the law division.

The curiosities of the collection are the "Incunabula" or books printed in the fifteenth century, when the art of printing was an innovation. The rare books dated before 1500 A. D. are supposed to number in the entire world only 101, according to Joseph Jacobs, and nearly one-third of them are now owned by the Library of Congress. Some of the more important are the Pentateuch, or first five books of the Old Testament, and commentaries, as "The Pentateuch With Onkelos and Rashi," of Bologna, 1482; "The Pentateuch of Lisbon," 1491; Nachmanides' "Commentary on the Pentateuch," Naples, 1490, and Levi ben Gershon's "Mantua," printed before 1482, all of these antedating the discovery of America.

With the beginning of the sixteenth century, printing spread into other countries, beyond Italy and Spain, and the Hebrew press increased its production.

The Bible and Its Literature

The Bible and its literature in Hebrew are well represented in the Semitic Division. Many editions of the Bible complete, and of parts of it, with commentaries and without them, are shown, from the beginning of the sixteenth century to a recent date.

The "Rabbinical literature" ranks next in importance, the principal material relating to the Talmud and its commentators. Of note also are the literary products of the "golden renaissance" of Jewish letters under the Arab rule in the Middle Ages.

THE MONITOR READER

1. What propaganda in schools is being fought by Editor and Publisher?—Editorial Note.
2. What has Mar Low done for his "dend"?—Sundial.
3. How did a writer turn rejection slips into cash?—Women's Enterprises.
4. What were some of the words that graced the literature of yesterday?—The Home Forum.
5. Should the installment system be retained?—World Press.
6. What is in prospect for the youth of London slums?—Editorial.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

Provincial Grand Master over all the West Riding of the County of York. Evidence culled from the Leeds Mercury confirms the record of the Lodge of Probity having existed before the Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire, its warrant being dated July 12, 1738.

New of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT
Special from Monitor Bureau
London

VISCOUNT LASCELLES, Provincial Grand Master for West Yorkshire, has just been presented, for the province over which he rules, with an oil painting of William Horton of Halifax, the first Provincial Grand Master of Yorkshire, who was appointed in 1739, and who ruled over the province for 11 months. The presentation was made at a meeting of the Lodge of Probity, the oldest lodge in the province, which was founded in 1738, in which year it was, until recently, thought that Horton was appointed.

When a history of the lodge was being prepared some years ago, the oil painting, believed to be the work of Joseph Highmore (1692-1781), who painted the portrait of Anthony Sayer, the first Grand Master of England, was found in the possession of Mrs. Horton, a lady then living at Howroyd, Harefield, near Halifax. William Horton was born at Elland Church on Feb. 11, 1702. His mother was a daughter of Sir Richard Musgrave of Hayton Castle, Cumberland. On attaining his majority, William succeeded to the Coley portion of the Horton estates, and was closely associated with the Royal Mile, and it is satisfactory that, if the plans in contemplation are carried out, the connection will not be disturbed.

No fewer than 93 boys have been admitted without ballot to the boys' school, 53 girls to the girls' school, and a large number of men and women to the benefits of the Benevolent Institution, bringing up the number of annuitants to over 1700.

Another Jewish lodge is about to be added to the list of lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the West Riding of the County of York.

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of England, although this is hardly a fair description. Within that jurisdiction there are no lodges where membership of any religious body is a sine qua non for membership. There are many lodges in which the Jewish members predominate, just as in India there are lodges where Hindu and Muhammadan members are in the majority, but in all these lodges candidates of every faith are eligible for membership provided they are "good men and true." The new lodge in question is to be opened by Viscount Lascelles and it will have its headquarters in Sheffield, where the need of such a lodge has been felt for many years past. It is significant that the first master will be F. Reaney Booth, who is a Gentle.

What They Are Saying

WILLIAM H. TAFT: "We ought to give criminals who are confined for years a place where they may live in a wholesome way, but we ought not to make our prisons a refuge, whereby, through entertainments and efforts to reconcile prisoners to their confinement, we give them the impression that they are the guests of the people instead of persons under severe discipline for punishment."

A. PRICE HUGHES: "A lawyer may give wrong impressions of justice, but justice itself remains a reality. So wrong impressions of religion do not destroy the fact of the power of a true religious experience."

PRINCESS BIBESCO: "Art and sport have always had an international standard. We must remain grateful for the fact that no rubbish can be endowed and no masterpiece muffled by a national label."

JOHN A. FISHER: "State roads were not designed as trunk lines for heavy freight. There must be no monopoly of the people's highways, and neither shall they be destroyed by improper use."

Oregon Organizations

Work for Good of All

PORTLAND, Ore. (Special Correspondence)—Oregon has 135 active community organizations which join in the work of the Oregon State Chamber of Commerce. It was brought out here at the eighth annual meeting of the state chamber. "A commonwealth in which all cities, all commercial organizations are united has been demonstrated during the last year in the work of the Oregon State Chamber of Commerce," said Irvin E. Vining, of Ashland, president of the organization. Among subjects that have been considered are forest fire prevention, continued federal appropriations for highway construction, land settlement, marketing conditions, and improved tourist appeal.

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Heck & George
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Visit the "Dream Cottage"
A concrete example of the economic benefits that the small home owner may derive from the
February Furniture Sale
15% off Entire Stock
The new spring stocks at their best.
All regular Horne quality furniture, at 15% less.
JOSEPH HORNE CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

writer was interested to see a little gray and white head emerge from the folds of the rough canvas coat, and a tiny pink tongue look quite clean a patch on the weather-beaten face of the drayman.

In the Lighter Vein

OBSCURE
"Hail on, thou deep and mighty ocean!"
"Oh, look, Henry! It's doing it!"—Nehcange.

THE REAL THING
It was her first view of a cotton plantation with the plants all in full bloom, the endless fields of white causing her no end of wonderment. They stood spell-bound at the spectacle until the young lady broke the silence by remarking:
"What a wonderful crop of powder puff! It's the first time I've seen them actually growing."

For some moments, even above the noise of the storm, the sound of a kitten's walls had been heard, yet apparently there was no kitten near.

Drawn up by the curb was a heavy dray, the driver having stopped his horses to save them from the fury of the storm. Their heads were low for the rain and wind came directly toward them. The driver himself sat hunched over on his high seat, the collar of his jacket turned up about his ears.

Suddenly the man looked up, gazed sharply about him, then slowly, carefully got down from the dray, crossed the street, splashing through the water which by then was more than ankle deep beside the curb. Reaching the opposite side of the street, he climbed over the low iron railing which bounded the tiny front lawn before an old-fashioned, high-steepled stone house.

There, caught between the upper and lower shades of a half-opened basement window, was a tiny struggling kitten, just its little head and forepaws outside the glass. Frantically the kitten scratched and clawed the drayman's helping hands, yet the rescuer persisted, and in a moment or so had freed the little animal and was carrying the bedraggled creature toward the basement door of the house.

Once there, the drayman was informed that the kitten was just a stray which had sought shelter from the terrific rain, and in attempting to jump from the step railing into the half-open window had become caught between the shades.

For a moment the drayman appeared puzzled, then he tucked the forlorn little kitten inside the front of his coat, recrossed the street and climbed back up onto his high seat, muttering something about "guessing perhaps the folks at home would like another cat."

Before the storm had abated, the

THE EXPLANATION
An American jury composed entirely of women returned a verdict within 10 minutes. There must have been a sale on in town that morning.—Passing Show.

We Specialize in
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-ROSENBAUM-
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Suggestions for Prizes for Parties and Other Social Affairs
50-Cent Group
China novelty pin trays; bud vases; decorated perfume bottles, etc.
\$1.00 Group
Three section bud vases; hand painted bottle and glass for the night table; incense burners; novelty hand painted shoe horns; patent leather card table covers, etc.
\$1.95 Group
Dainty painted china powder jars; score pads in painted folders; individual serving trays; metal book ends, etc.
Other Prizes up to \$5.00

LES PARFUMS CHANEL
From the Far-Famed Studios in Paris

Chanel Parfums carry with them the assurance of prestige and smartness de luxe—what Paris is to Fashion—so Chanel is to parfums.
So subtle is the genius in their preparation that it has captured the elusive fragrance and lure of the world's most exquisite flowers—placed them in graceful bottles—which adorn the dressing tables of countless beautiful women.
We are now showing the most comprehensive array that Chanel has ever offered in any store.
Among the better known odors in which you may be interested are Chanel's "11," "22," and "55"
(In the Perfumery Section, Main Floor)

World Press

SHIPS INTO FORDS

New York World: The Americans ceased to be a seafaring people when the fast sailing-jacket was driven from the high seas by steam. Some support of the view that we have become a Nation of landlubbers is found in the fact that the 1916 Shipping Board vessels bought by Henry Ford. After their years of life in the water they are now being converted into mechanisms for land conveyance. Their hulls and ribs will go back to the furnace and rolling-mill and emerge as frames, springs and axles for the ubiquitous sliver, or as ploughshares and cleated wheels for the tractor. The spars and booms will be cut into spokes, the woodwork of the decks and cabins used for crating.

Thus will occur the metamorphosis of great marine creatures into great land machines. The beetle-like things which will crawl over the ground. Let Britannia rule the waves, if she likes that sort of thing; but when it comes to getting over the highways we say to her and to other nations, "Excuse our dust."

Radical Parties

Kansas City Times: The continued disintegration of the British Liberal party merely illustrates the political maxim that there never can be room enough anywhere for two radical parties at the same time. The word radical has lost most of its old-time terror for Britons. It is used to call up in conservative minds visions of torn down park railings and broken windows in manor houses. The old-line Tories still have their quills, or pretend to have them, but are considerably less successful than of old in making the realm believe that radicalism means the desecration of the British constitution. The Labor party is as constitutional as the Tory party itself; it has been the king's government and probably will be again.

Pink County (Ore.) Hamlets

A monument to a ham will be erected in Rhoda Island and will probably be placed in the middle of the road.

Promotion From Banks: Approximately 74 per cent of the present officials and supervisors of the Pullman Company were once sleeping car conductors.

Hoffmann Lumber Co.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Visit it often during February

Home Beautiful stands as a concrete example of our Interior Decorating Department. It is constantly refurbished throughout the year, making it an ever-changing source of ideas.

During the month of February special attention will be given to a showing of medium-priced furniture with Home Beautiful as a background—with changes practically daily.

And bear in mind the generous 20 per cent discount of Boggs & Buhl quality furniture—effective all through this month.

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In Thirty-Two Colors!
Gotham "Gold Stripe"

Chiffon Hose,
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And Always—Every Size!

These Gotham hose are chiffon weight, clear and even of weave, with lisle-lined tops and soles for extra wear!
Other Gotham Gold Stripe hose are from \$1.85 to \$3 a pair; your preference of the new colors; never an old pair of hose grown dusty on the shelves. And hose will be dyed to match any color, without charge, and repaired for a very small fee.

For any of these products or for Fresh Country Eggs delivered to your doorstep, telephone the plant near you. These are located in Pittsburgh, New Castle, Mead, Butler or Charleroi.

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A concrete example of the economic benefits that the small home owner may derive from the
February Furniture Sale
15% off Entire Stock
The new spring stocks at their best.
All regular Horne quality furniture, at 15% less.
JOSEPH HORNE CO.
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With Some Care and Experience Unusual Results Are Obtained—Tone Quality Excellent

The coil shown in the plate circuit of the first tube is one of the R. F. chokes. The other is shown in the grid circuit of the second tube. These are coupled together by a .0005 fixed

Operating this receiver will be found to be rather intricate. In the first place selectivity is controlled by two knobs, the first being the antenna coil primary and the second the radio-frequency transformer primary. The first is used to tune the receiver to the station desired and is used only in extreme cases. The tickler in the first stage may be tried to see just where it causes that circuit to go into oscillation. This having been determined it should be returned to a neutral position, that is, at right angles to the secondary coil proper.

The detector circuit should be tuned to the station desired. The tuning of this circuit, or oscillation, is being determined by the usual plucking sound as the tickler is rotated. Wetting the finger and

When comes to tone quality, if the operator is willing to let it alone, it will be found most pleasing and very stable at any particular adjustment of the controls.

The parts used are as follows:

- 2 Samson Twin Rotor Couplers.
- 2 Samson No. 125 R. F. Chokes.
- 1 Samson Symphonic Transformer.
- 3 National .0005 Variable Condensers.
- 2 National Type A Dials (Types B and C optional).
- 1 National First Stage Impedanceformer.

The Top View Photograph Shows the Arrangement of Parts. This is Not Critical, and the Reader May Use His Own Judgment on Most of the Details. The Circuit is Also Shown.

The 10 ohm rheostat controls the first two tubes and the 5 ohm the last four. On strong local stations the first two tubes may be turned off and the last four turned on, and with careful adjustment of the rheostats excellent reception may be obtained. The Fahnestock clips are soldered directly to the variable tuning coils. The antenna is the first coil simplifying the antenna and ground connections.

CECo makes a special detector designed for plate rectification and this has been used in this receiver. Two high mu's in the first and second audio circuits give excellent volume and power but must be used, of course, be used. We shall be pleased to hear from readers who try this receiver as to their results.

Dance program.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (300 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—Studio program. 10:30—
Dance program.

WFG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—Male quartet. 9:45—Novelty
Studio. 10:30—Movie talk. 11:30—
Studio. 10:30—Movie talk. 11:30—Dance
program.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (400 Meters)
8 p. m.—Musical program. 9:30—
Dance program. 10—Band concert. 11—Dance
program.

WDCB, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)
8 p. m.—United States Navy Band. 9—
Hour of music. 11—Dance program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (610 Meters)
8 p. m.—"Wee Wee" and "Zipper".
10:30—Program talk. 10:30—American
Legion.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (187 Meters)
8 p. m.—Courtney program. 9—Feature program. 11—Dance program.

KMTR, Hollywood, Calif. (379 Meters)
8 p. m.—Special program. 10 to 11—Dance program.

KJL, Los Angeles, Calif. (465 Meters)
8 p. m.—Zoellner Quartet. 10—Dance program.

KFBC, Long Beach, Calif. (568 Meters)
8 p. m.—Long Beach Municipal Band. 9—Courtney orchestra. 10—Dance program. 11—Organ recital.

KFSN, Pasadena, Calif. (616 Meters)
8 to 8:15 p. m.—Concert program.

"GAS" TAX NETS \$18,000,000

SAN FRANCISCO (State Correspondence)—California has collected \$18,000,000 during 1926 from the 2-cent gasoline tax for road and re-

Radio Notes

WORKS OF THE MEMBERS

DUTCH RADIO IMPORTS

WASHINGTON—During the first seven months of 1936 Dutch imports

**COMPLETE EQUIPMENT
BROWNING-DRAKE**

by the Radio Corporation of America and its subsidiary companies. There is the monopoly."

ENT IN STOCK FOR
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Magistrate Hall of Children's Court, London, Unwinds Family Tangles in Neighborhood

When he had arranged for the boy to go to a new school, he said, "I will move you out of here. You can get on, George. I'll write to you."

Providing Friends

It is these touching childish confidences that led Mr. Hall to suggest to the State Children's Service that it should provide friends for the friendless children friends who would be able to give them the same kind of help that he had given to the whole family under her wing! Each of my three probation officers has a room in her district to which students of people in trouble will all the time for advice. This court serves a population of 1,000,000. Unless they go to church the mothers and fathers of the children are not helped when they are in trouble. That is why I invited them to come to me.

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Records

*Tonight's Radio Programs Will
Be Found on Page 48*

gram. 11:30—Organ recital
WEAF, New York City (493 Meters)
8 p. m.—Comfort hour. 8:30—Ernest
Borumen, pianist. 9—"Eskimos." 10—
"Zippera." 11—Dance program.



advanced designs of tubes. H. P. Prentiss is the design construction of the famous BROWN ING DRAKE Circuit. TUBE Condensers are used throughout. This is another substantial recognition of SCOWE quality.

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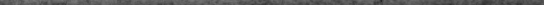
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Suez Canal of the Air

The Middle East, by Maj. E. W. Polson. New York: Geoffrey Bla. 25s. net.

IN ORDER to be able fairly to judge its merits and shortcomings, this volume must be read in the light of the objects which the author has endeavored to attain rather than in the expectation which might legitimately be engendered by a title so important, so far-reaching and so comprehensive. Thus the reader is told in the introduction that the book is not intended to form a continuous narrative and that it constitutes an attempt to describe certain outstanding situations and events of recent years as they have impressed a journalist. Furthermore, to help the reader to understand those events, Major Newman says that he has tried to supply a local background and also short accounts of the politics leading up to what he has discussed at first hand. Pre-war Syria has been divided into British and French mandated areas in order to suit European policy; Palestine, Transjordan and Iraq have become the "Suez Canal of the Air" so far as British communications are concerned, and British and French national characteristics are well brought out in the administrations of Palestine and Syria.

The bulk of the book is divided into four sections dealing respectively with Palestine, Transjordan, Syria and a journey to Iraq and Persia. The first and third of these are the most important and comprehensive but the second and fourth are to one reviewer the most interesting and attractive. In the Palestinian part of the volume we find two chapters dealing with the British in that country, one describing Zionism and the Arab case, and one suggesting a picture of the visit paid by Lord Balfour to the "National Home" in the spring of 1922. Here the reader is provided with accounts of the various historical developments which have taken place since the war, of the manner and system under which the country is governed and of the general conditions now prevailing in Palestine. The task of the British Administration is difficult, for it has to further imperial interests, to carry out the policy of the Balfour Declaration, and to administer the country with a view to eventual self-government. Nevertheless, all Palestine owes to Sir Herbert Samuel (the first British High Commissioner) a debt of gratitude for his attitude of conciliation, compromise and understanding. The country under Lord Plumer (the present British representative) has a great opportunity to go forward, and whilst the Government is still carried on without popular representation, opportunities

CHARLES WOODS

exist for the expression of public opinion which is usually taken into careful consideration.

On the whole Major Newman maintains a fair balance between the Arabs and the Jews for he sympathizes with the former in their post-war position and he recognizes that the Zionists are doing a great deal for the betterment of the country. At the same time, and whilst no recent statistics are available, the author seems somewhat to exaggerate the size of the so-called Arab population when he gives it at 80 per cent of the whole, and he takes an unduly pessimistic view of the position at Tel-Aviv, the Jewish town situated alongside Jaffa.

A careful chapter is devoted to Lord Balfour's visit to Palestine and Syria in the spring of 1922, during the whole of which visit, the present reviewer was in Jerusalem. Most impartial observers will agree with the author that this visit was a mistake and that for the moment at least it stirred up antagonisms which were growing dormant. Nevertheless Major Newman seems to see this visit through unduly critical spectacles and he certainly presents the events which took place in a manner which to one observer was not apparent upon the spot. Lord Balfour probably did not realize, at least in advance, the attitude of the majority of the Arab population, but he facilitated the very dignified conduct of the Arabs by considering their susceptibilities and by refraining from actions likely to upset their feelings.

The French in Syria. It is impossible to follow the author into the details of what he says about Syria, where he is generally sympathetic with but distinctly critical of the French. This part of the book is, however, very useful, for whilst it gives the groundwork of the mandatory position, it also provides a most up-to-date account of the military and political events which have taken place since the outbreak of the revolution in the summer of 1925.

The sections of the book dealing with Transjordan and a journey to Iraq and Persia are especially attractive because they make less attempt to be comprehensive and because the various situations are brought home to the reader by reference to various personal experiences. Transjordan forms part of the British mandate for Palestine. Though the mode of government and the conditions are quite different, the main feature in local politics is that of intrigue and the future of the country depends largely upon the encouragement of visitors to such places as Jerash and Petra. It takes a night in the train and

three uncomfortable days by automobile to travel from Baghdad to Teheran. There is a strong Russian atmosphere in Teheran, but although the emissaries of the Moscow Government are making no small efforts in that direction, the author considers that Bolshevism is making little headway in Persia. For this and other reasons the future of that country depends upon political development of its independence, upon the judicious attraction of foreign capital and upon the development of agriculture and the persistent elimination of the opium crop in favor of some equally remunerative one. "The Middle East" is well illustrated and contains two useful maps.

Oil and Diplomacy

The Oil War, by Anton Mohr, with preface by Hartley Withers. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.50.

THE struggle for the earth's oil reserves — mainly between American and British interests — began some 25 years ago, when that astute captain of the "Royal Dutch" concern, Henri Deterding, proposed to sell oil in markets which the Rockefeller (Standard Oil) group of America had come to look upon as its own preserve. Until then, the American trust's claim to be the

abroad. The result is, the author believes, that the future supremacy in oil will fall to Britain. Nevertheless, the United States is raising within its boundaries nearly 70 per cent of the world's oil supply, and the author sees no prospect of these fields giving out for many years to come. When that eventually does come to pass, he thinks that the oil to be drawn from shale, together with other substitute fuels not used today because not needed, will more than maintain the supply. On the other hand, his contention in regard to Britain's prospective supremacy seems to depend on a number of distant and often verifiable accessible oil fields, now in possession of the British group, presently yielding an abundance of oil. This has not happened yet and gives no indication of happening in the future, so that the eventual British triumph remains strictly hypothetical.

Mr. Mohr completes his interesting and informative work with a history of each of the great national oil concerns and a careful survey of the oil resources of the world.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

The Field of Mustard, by A. E. Copp. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50.

International Rivalries in Manchuria 1898-1922, by Paul Hibbert Clyde. Columbus: The Ohio State University Press.

Jonas Michaelis, by Prof. Dr. A. Leischner. New York: Sifhoff's Publishing Company. \$6.

London, by H. V. Morton. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. \$2.50.

Dining in Paris, by Sommerfeldt. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. \$2.

Favorite Recipes of Famous Chefs, compiled by Emma C. Caron. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co.

Abe Martin, Hostess and Non-Sense, by Kin Hubbard. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$1.50.

The Second Coming Tower Book, New York: Macy-Mastus. \$2.

A Griffin in China, by Genevieve Wimsatt. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$3.

A Laboratory Study in Democracy, by Earle D. Bruner. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.50.

Henry James, Man and Author, by Edgar Allan. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$6.

The Myth of the Individual, by Charles W. Wood. New York: The John Day Company. \$2.50.

The Stronger God, by Eric Waring. New York: Brentano's. \$2.

Hula, A Romance of Hawaii, by Armine von Tempel. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$2.

Harangue, by Garet Garrett. New York: P. Dutton & Co. \$2.

The Merry Merry Cuckoo and Other Plays, by Jeanette Marks. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

Morning, Noon and Night, by Kenneth Phillips-Britten. Hartford, Conn.: Edwin Valentine Mitchell. \$2.

Honey Land, by Hildegard Luppran. Springfield, Mass.: McLoughlin Bros. Inc.

The Trail Across Publishing, by Stanley Urvinn. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2.

Balkan Sketches, by Lester G. Hornby. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$5.

Jefferson and the Embargo, by Louis Martin Sears. Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press. \$4.

Daisy Mayne, by George Kelly. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

The Quest of the Quail, by Virginia R. Bower. Little, Brown & Co. \$3.

The Girl from Grand Pré, by William Miller Bartlett. Boston: The Stratford Co. \$2.

The Smugglers' Cave, by George A. Birmingham. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$2.

The Longest Shadow, by Jeffery E. Jeffery. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

The Black Bloodhound, by Farham Bishop. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

Redcoat, the Phantom Fox, by Clarence Hawkes. Springfield, Mass.: Milton Bradley Company. \$1.50.

Farmers of Forty Centuries, by F. H. King. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$3.50.

Mr. Gilhooly, by Liam O'Flaherty. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.50.

The Happy Tree, by Rosalind Murray. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.50.

Canada the Great River, the Lands and the Men, by Marion Newbiggin. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$4.

The Restoration of the Bride and the Men, by Marion Newbiggin. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$4.

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Lars of London Returns to His Plow



Woodcut in the New Edition of "Marbacka" by Selma Lagerlöf (Doubleday, Page), illustrated by J. J. Lankes.

versal purveyor of oil had scarcely been challenged. And Deterding's small Dutch concern would have paid dearly for its temerity had not the Rothschilds come to its aid in the rate war which the American group promptly levied upon it, and so laid the foundation for the redoubtable Anglo-Dutch group—the "Royal Dutch-Shell."

It was not until after the war, however, when navies and merchant marines had begun to depend upon oil, and when American automobile expansion had given an inkling of the coming importance of petrol that oil won a political prestige of first rank and a reputation of actually dictating some of the major diplomatic moves after the Treaty of Versailles.

Much of this reputation is undoubtedly based on rumor, for the reason that, as Mr. Mohr tells us, "it is doubtful whether any other chapter in contemporary history can show so many biased statements and wilfully falsified documents of a more or less 'official' character as the story of the oil war." But such difficulties in the way of securing reliable evidence appear not to have troubled the author, whose account of the Mesopotamian crisis—the most significant portion of this work—could scarcely have been more definitely presented had Mr. Mohr had access to the inner councils of the oil-political High Command. It is a plausible story, however, and written by a shrewd observer.

The Mesopotamian crisis was not, to outside appearances, a part of the battle royal between British and American oil. Britain's chief adversary was not the United States, but France. Nevertheless, America was ever present, ever vigilant, and ever tipping the scales to the one side or the other. And certainly, if Mr. Mohr's version is to be accepted, it was a struggle for oil—the oil fields in the neighborhood of Mosul—and a struggle that accounted for most of Europe's political unrest from the overthrow of King Constantine by the Turks and the consequent fall of the Lloyd George Coalition Government in London, to the French troubles in Syria, the diplomatic victory of the Turks at Lausanne, and the final settlement, during the last year, through an amicable understanding between Britain and America.

Cleverly Worked Out. It is all very interesting and cleverly worked out, and, for all anyone knows, it may be true. Mr. Mohr, being a Scandinavian economist, has at least the advantage of a more or less detached outlook.

As to the problem of the American oil supply, which the author examines in some detail, the general conclusion is that American oil interests have been too dazzled by the immense yield of the home oil fields to look round for adequate reserves.

Country Life Diary, edited by Richard Morse (London: Charles Lott, 2s. 6d. and 4s.), contains contributions from many lovers of nature, trees, flowers and bird-life. Each month has a couple of pages of notes covering birds, mammals and insects, wild flowers and plant life. Each week is heralded with a short article on some phase of open-air life for the time of year. A charming little volume.

For Marking Lesson References Easily erased from thinnest Bible paper. Complete Outfit by Mail, One Dollar Money refunded if not satisfied after using. W. & K. PARSONS 35 Dawson Avenue, Mansfield, Ohio

More About the Parkers

More Paris, More Happy Places, by Cornelia Stratton Parker. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$2.50.

THE seeming artlessness of Mrs. Parker's chit-chat about her experiences in Europe constitutes its greatest charm for those who find it charming. For those who prefer a more studied, finished and coherent account, artlessness is, perhaps, not a recommendation, but Mrs. Parker's earlier books, "An American Idyll" and "Paris and Happy Places," have many enthusiastic admirers. "More Paris, More Happy Places" is just as effortless, capricious, crammed with incident and appreciation and fulmination, art, music, mountains, cathedrals and private history of the Parkers as its predecessor. It is a chronicle of the further adventures of a mother, two sons and a daughter in Europe.

European Schools

For five years the Parker children attended European schools and spent their vacations traveling about Europe with their mother. In one place Mrs. Parker gives a part of her own itinerary: "From Vienna a headfirst dive into the annual assembly of the International Labor Organization at Geneva. And before that was entirely finished, a jump visit to America. And a jump back from America to Christmas vacation in the Swiss mountains and a jump from there back to Vienna; busy, full months in Vienna, and a jump to spring vacation in the French Riviera, and in Geneva, and from there to summer vacation in France, from there to the Fifth International Labor Conference and a jump back from Toulouse to the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations, a jump from there back to Vienna and from there to Christmas vacation in the Swiss mountains." And that's only a little more than a year of it. No wonder the boys inherited a love for jumping and practiced it, both high and broad, on their beds in the hotel while their mother went "antiquing."

Mrs. Parker planned the European experience primarily for her sons, who were 13 and almost 12 when they went over. The "fun" Bug daughter was 5. When they returned at the end of five years the boys had

acquired a wonderful background, which did not, however, satisfy the American college entrance examination board. In spite of that neither son seems to regret the experience. Since cathedrals and art museums were sometimes heavy going for the boys, Mrs. Parker relieved them by reading aloud in the intervals. Thus "Moby Dick," "Lord Jim," "Van Loon's 'Story of Mankind'" and Harry Leon Wilson's "Ruggles of Red Gap" accompanied them through Europe.

Really Stimulating

Really stimulating is Mrs. Parker's disposition to "debunk" art. Though she was not for keeping a child out of art galleries, she had no expectation that he would stand spell-bound in front of what he saw. Her own experience of sitting two hours in front of the Mona Lisa just to hear what visitors had to say shows that the majority of them were as unimpressed as her sons; for most of them said, "That's the picture that was stolen."

Nevertheless, radical as she may pretend to be about art galleries, she is a catholic enough when it comes to cathedrals. She is in fact Henry Adams's own "nice in wishes." The Parkers did not travel by bicycle, which is surely the most delightful of all possible ways. The chapter that records that trip describes the perfect vacation. What bliss to hunt out the trail of every one of Henry Adams's Norman cathedrals, following queer, untraveled, unmapped roads, with time to turn in at an old Norman gateway, and an opportunity to smell the woods after the rain, and have the heart wrung for very loveliness. "That is the way to travel Europe; with a bicycle and with sons that will be indulgent with their mother in the matter of cathedrals."

Shop-Talk

ONE of the most refreshing of the recent publications is Heywood Brown's little tale, "A Shepherd," from the press of William Edwin Rudge. Two hundred and fifty copies were printed and the type distributed. The price is \$4.

Houghton Mifflin Company of Boston are the American publishers of C. P. Skrine's "Chinese Central Asia," reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor of Jan. 19 in the English edition (Methuen).

E. P. Dutton & Co. are the American publishers of "Samuel Butler and His Family Relations," by Mrs. R. S. Garnett. The Christian Science Monitor reviewed the English edition (Dent) on Dec. 24, 1926.

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THE HOME FORUM

Giotto's Way of Peace

Spiritual Qualities as Real Forces

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"If so, the less Shakespeare he!"

YOU remember the whimsical yet searching argument with which Browning challenges a famous description of the older poet. In his stirring defense of the sonnet Wordsworth declares,

with this key
Shakespeare unlocked his heart,
and the world gratefully accepted
the graphic figure as a poetic and
biographical axiom. Of course. Do
not most of the great sonnet se-
quences represent personal experi-
ences in the first person? Are not
the circumstances related in con-
vincing detail? Do not the episodes
convey the impression of actual ex-
perience? Is not then the dramatist who
always remains concealed in his
plays revealing himself in the per-
sonal poems? Is he not in them
unlocking his heart?

Certainly the world has wanted
to believe that. It only to satisfy its
desire to know what manner of man
this supreme poet was. But Browning
bids us pause a moment and re-
flect. Would you have me unlock
my heart for you, he asks;

Shall I sonnet-sing you about myself?
Do I live in a house you would like
to see?

Is it scant of gear, has it store, of
self?

"Unlock my heart with a sonnet-
key"

Invite the world, as my betters have
done?

"Take notice: this building re-
mains on view,
its walls of reception every one,
its private apartment and bed-
room, too;

"For a ticket, apply to the Publisher."
No; thanking the public, I must
decline.

A peep through my window, if folk
prefer;

But, please you, no foot over
threshold of mine!

And then in this quaintly named,
irrespective poem, "House," he pro-
ceeds to recount the incident of the
dwelling whose interior was suddenly
exposed by an earthquake, and before
which the crowd collected with gasp-
ing curiosity. But this was the pri-
vate domain of a discreet, retiring
man. And Browning reads us a little
lesson on the prying impulse.

Friends, the good man of the house
is gone.
Expectations to himself till an earth-
quake came.

'Tis the fall of its frontage permits
you to see.

On the inside arrangement you
gaze or blame.

All of which is a parable, of course,
with the final application:

"Holly-holly! A street to explore,
Your house the exception! With
Shakespeare unlocked his heart!"

Once more.

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Did Shakespeare? If so, the less
Shakespeare he!

Is it not a parable which every
lover of literature must take to heart,
lest we assume too lightly that we
can turn the key of "I" and "me" and
enter the inner chambers of the writ-
er's heart at will. For every work of
sacred art, But it is also far more
dramatic than we often would be-
lieve, even when it is ostensibly most
personal.

"Test the soundness of this asser-
tion in the realm of the most per-
sonally revealing of the arts, lyric
poetry. Do not the authors often
record their reflections, their experi-
ences, their emotions, as if they were
confiding to their private diaries or
to their closest friends? Is not
Wordsworth quite literal when he
speaks out in earnest apostrophe to
Daisy?

I, loving freedom, and untired,
No sport of every random gust,
Yet being to myself a guide,
Too blindly have I reposed my trust.
And oft, when in my heart was heard
Thy timely mandate, I deferred
The task, in smoother walks to
stray;

But thee, I now would serve more
strictly, if I may.

Or where Shelley calls Intellectual
Beauty to witness?

I vowed that I would dedicate my
To thee and thine—have I not kept
the vow?

Or when Keats describes his experi-
ence in the Ode to a Nightingale?

Adieu! adieu! thy plaintive anthem
fades
Past the near meadows, over the
still stream,
Up the hillside, and now 'tis
buried deep
In the next valley-glades:

Was it a vision, or a waking
dream?
Fled is that music—do I wake or
sleep?

These three random instances
surely express the exact utmost ex-
periences of the poets; surely
Wordsworth, Shelley, and Keats do
not purport to be speaking for some
imaginary person through their own
lips. Yes, these are fully and frankly
the subjective expressions of the
authors. At the other opposite pole
are the many records of experience
in which the poet is the spokesman
of a person conceived as a dramatic
character. Sometimes the poems are
expressly termed dramatic mono-
logues, as in so much of Browning's
most notable work; sometimes we
must divine the dramatic interpreta-
tion. And in these the critics will
often debate endlessly how far the
poet speaks from his own experi-
ence.

But between the two extremes of
completely subjective and wholly
objective lies a vast range of varying
degrees of self-revelation. To in-
stance "most" familiar examples,
Gray's "Elegy" introduces a rural
setting at dusk for anyone sensitive
to such surroundings, although he
describes a world "left to darkness
and to me"; and Milton in two great
companion poems represents himself
as running the gamut first of a gay
animated experience and then of
more sober reflective interests. In
these the poets are the spokesmen
of humanity, as well as of them-
selves. And so we may take each
"I" and "me" of the poet and decide
to what extent he does voice uni-
versal sentiments.

The illustrations from Gray and
Milton, it will be observed, represent
a certain objectivity which prevailed
before the romantic period; while
those from the later poets are sig-
nificant for an eagerly confessional
strain which has characterized all
literature since their time. The
change is little less than a revolu-
tion. For, traditionally, writers have
not yearned to pour out their whole
private lives and most intimate emo-
tions. But during the past half cen-
tury they have become increasingly
anxious to present their readers with
the keys to the inner rooms of their
hearts. Through such hospitality we
have doubtless been empowered to
look more intimately into human
nature. But in the process a fine
sense of decorum and reticence has
been lost. Scholarship has shown
that the Elizabethan sonneteers em-
ployed elaborate conventions to con-
ceal the intensity of their feelings
and that Shakespeare followed these
conventions like the rest. But they
found a way of reflecting universal
experience. Perhaps the literature of
our time could learn from their ex-
ample.

P. K.

An Old Man Leaves a
Message

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All that I tell you now,
All that my heart can know,
I learned on a tall-hill's brow,
I found out from the snow.

All that the years have tried,
All I am sure is true,
I heard at a river's side
Or followed the river to

And all that I hold by came
In a time of solitude,
On a day without a name,
At the heart of an ancient wood;

For unsupervised friends
Are met by a man alone.
The wind from the world's ends,
The sky no wind has known;

And they taught me, long ago,
To ponder earth and all,
From a hill, on days of snow,
In a wood when the soft rains fall.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

Priceless Liberty

"He may send and take by force,"
said they,
This pretty sum of gold:
But the goodly gift of liberty
Can not be bought and sold.

—Spanish Ballad. Trans. by LONE-
FELLOW.

The busy peasant Giotto would
seem to have taken little thought
what or who his employers were, or
what was happening in the city
where he went about the streets busy
and humorous, always some joke on
his lips, always some beautiful
thought in his heart.

Giotto wandered about over the
world as much as Dante did, but how
different were his wanderings! He
strayed about Italy from town to
town, among the feastings and the
fighting, here leaving a mild-eyed
Madonna, there a group of saints in
glory or sinners in pain; joggling
cheerfully along for pleasure and
profit, everybody's friend, unarm-
ed, unattended, ever received with hon-
or, pursuing his peaceful way with

a merry word and a jest, and ready
homely wit that was country born;
and betraying his course wherever he
went by something beautiful, some
bit of rude common wall blossomed
into an immortal thing.

To all the cities round about—
Arezzo, Bologna, Pisa, even as far as
old Padua near the other line of the
sea, on the eastern side of the Italian
boot, and Verona—how the painter
went wandering! Some of the towns
were hostile to Florence, but none
of them were hostile to Giotto.

Wherever he went with his art, Peace
went with him, her white banner
all flowered over with loveliest im-
ages; no complaint, nor bitter prayer,
nor indignant protestation, came

from his lips; to no emperor or de-
liverer does he ever require to ap-
peal; to Florence and to the stranger
he was ever alike welcome.

This is one of the most wonderful
triumphs of the peaceful pictorial
art, subduing the painter first, and
in him tranquillizing all other war-
like things. . . . Let the reason be
what it may, the result is evident.
The painter moved about safely and
peacefully when everything was in
disorder, and all the rest of the world
in free fight around them; and sane
at their work when the factions were
in fiercest conflict. . . . Only thus
could such great edifices as the
Florentine Duomo have come into be-
ing—a marvel not only of majestic

construction, but of patient, painful,
tedious labour, to the wonder of all
after time.

"If I were you," said the conde-
scending king, who visited him at his
work in sunny Naples on a blazing
day of summer, making a kindly
show of condescending equality, "I
would not work when the weather
was so hot." "Neither would I," said
the painter, looking up at King Rob-
ert with that twinkle of humour and
insight in his eyes, seeing through
and through him. "If I were you."

On he jogged, quiet and friendly with
his jokes and his workmen, filling
Italy with pictures more glorious
than as yet eye of man had ever seen.
—MARGARET OLIPHANT, in "The Mak-
ers of Florence."

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from his lips; to no emperor or de-
liverer does he ever require to ap-
peal; to Florence and to the stranger
he was ever alike welcome.

This is one of the most wonderful
triumphs of the peaceful pictorial
art, subduing the painter first, and
in him tranquillizing all other war-
like things. . . . Let the reason be
what it may, the result is evident.
The painter moved about safely and
peacefully when everything was in
disorder, and all the rest of the world
in free fight around them; and sane
at their work when the factions were
in fiercest conflict. . . . Only thus
could such great edifices as the
Florentine Duomo have come into be-
ing—a marvel not only of majestic

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SPECTACULAR
MOVEMENT IN
STOCK PRICESRailway Stocks Still Attract
Most Attention of
Traders

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The upward movement of stock prices was resumed at the opening of today's market.

Wheeling & Lake Erie common opened 5 points higher at 105, and the preferred a point higher at 104. The Pacific preferred, Western Pacific, Colorado Fuel and American Type Founders all opened 1 to nearly 3 points higher.

Buying orders spread over a broad list, but low-priced stocks attracted the major speculative buying. New high records were established in the first few minutes of trading by Reading common and second preferred, St. Paul common, and Erie, Ontario & Western and Chicago & Eastern Streets preferred.

The failure of the stock exchange to take action to relieve the corner in further advance of the exchange, a quickly extending interest in the preferred of about 225,000 shares of additional common to provide for conversion of prior loan and preferred stocks was made before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Stocks Are Strong

Standard Industrials received better buying support, Baldwin quickly rising more than 4 points, while United States Steel, Hudson and International Harvester sold a point or so higher.

Foreign exchanges opened steadily, demand sterling ruling around 144.54 and French francs around 23.25 cents, a sensational collapse in Wheeling & Lake Erie common which dropped from 105 to 85, featured the late morning dealings.

Rock Island, Northern Pacific and Wash. were added to the list of new highs.

Remington Typewriter broke nearly 7 points on the traditional "selling on the good news" which followed the announcement of its merger with Rand-Kardex and other companies.

Bonds Are Strong

A review of strength came into the bond market today with increasing demand for the most of the representation of popular domestic issues.

Company had been merged with the Remington Typewriter Company.

Kardex 5 1/2s, carrying stock warrants, leaped 5 points to 105, a new high.

Warner Sugar returned a new mortgage bonds also attained a new point, after advancing more than a point.

A gain of 2 points to 94 1/2, a record adjustment 66 featured trading in the rail group. Otherwise this division was comparatively quiet. Public utilities were soft. Profit taking brought a point loss to Empire Gas & Electric 6 1/2s.

Foreign issues were in fair demand at mixed prices. French Government bonds were rather heavy, while railway mortgages gave a good account of themselves.

Government obligations were active and firm.

Prospective financing by the Southern Pacific in the initial offering of about \$35,000,000 bonds at 4 1/2 per cent.

LONDON STOCK

MARKET STEADY

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The stock market was steady today despite fears of a reduction in the Bank of England's discount rate in the near future.

It is now generally believed that continued exporting of cotton to the United States and the Continent and the Indian competition for South African gold will prevent a reduction in the rate.

Some rails were higher on covering.

Oils were in large demand, with prices buoyant. Royal Dutch was 33 1/2, Rio Tinto 39 1-16 and Courtauld 5 1-16.

The gilt-edged division was steady. Foreign issues were easier.

MODERATE SETBACK
IN WHEAT PRICES

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—With temperatures not as low as predicted, the domestic winter wheat territory today underwent an early set-back today. Bears were also encouraged by the fact that the Liverpool market was unresponsive to yesterday's late advance.

Opening at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 off, Chicago wheat subsequently showed a moderate setback, corn starting at 1 1/2 lower to 1 1/4 advance and later opening near to the initial range.

May—1.41 1/2, July—1.55 1/2, Sept.—1.82 1/2, Oct.—1.83, Nov.—1.84 1/2, Dec.—1.85 1/2, Jan.—1.86 1/2, Feb.—1.87 1/2, Mar.—1.88 1/2, Apr.—1.89 1/2, May—1.90 1/2, June—1.91 1/2, July—1.92 1/2, Aug.—1.93 1/2, Sept.—1.94 1/2, Oct.—1.95 1/2, Nov.—1.96 1/2, Dec.—1.97 1/2, Jan.—1.98 1/2, Feb.—1.99 1/2, Mar.—2.00 1/2, Apr.—2.01 1/2, May—2.02 1/2, June—2.03 1/2, July—2.04 1/2, Aug.—2.05 1/2, Sept.—2.06 1/2, Oct.—2.07 1/2, Nov.—2.08 1/2, Dec.—2.09 1/2, Jan.—2.10 1/2, Feb.—2.11 1/2, Mar.—2.12 1/2, Apr.—2.13 1/2, May—2.14 1/2, June—2.15 1/2, July—2.16 1/2, Aug.—2.17 1/2, Sept.—2.18 1/2, Oct.—2.19 1/2, Nov.—2.20 1/2, Dec.—2.21 1/2, Jan.—2.22 1/2, Feb.—2.23 1/2, Mar.—2.24 1/2, Apr.—2.25 1/2, May—2.26 1/2, June—2.27 1/2, July—2.28 1/2, Aug.—2.29 1/2, Sept.—2.30 1/2, Oct.—2.31 1/2, Nov.—2.32 1/2, Dec.—2.33 1/2, Jan.—2.34 1/2, Feb.—2.35 1/2, Mar.—2.36 1/2, Apr.—2.37 1/2, May—2.38 1/2, June—2.39 1/2, July—2.40 1/2, Aug.—2.41 1/2, Sept.—2.42 1/2, Oct.—2.43 1/2, Nov.—2.44 1/2, Dec.—2.45 1/2, Jan.—2.46 1/2, Feb.—2.47 1/2, Mar.—2.48 1/2, Apr.—2.49 1/2, May—2.50 1/2, June—2.51 1/2, July—2.52 1/2, Aug.—2.53 1/2, Sept.—2.54 1/2, Oct.—2.55 1/2, Nov.—2.56 1/2, Dec.—2.57 1/2, Jan.—2.58 1/2, Feb.—2.59 1/2, Mar.—2.60 1/2, Apr.—2.61 1/2, May—2.62 1/2, June—2.63 1/2, July—2.64 1/2, Aug.—2.65 1/2, Sept.—2.66 1/2, Oct.—2.67 1/2, Nov.—2.68 1/2, Dec.—2.69 1/2, Jan.—2.70 1/2, Feb.—2.71 1/2, Mar.—2.72 1/2, Apr.—2.73 1/2, May—2.74 1/2, June—2.75 1/2, July—2.76 1/2, Aug.—2.77 1/2, Sept.—2.78 1/2, Oct.—2.79 1/2, Nov.—2.80 1/2, Dec.—2.81 1/2, Jan.—2.82 1/2, Feb.—2.83 1/2, Mar.—2.84 1/2, Apr.—2.85 1/2, May—2.86 1/2, June—2.87 1/2, July—2.88 1/2, Aug.—2.89 1/2, Sept.—2.90 1/2, Oct.—2.91 1/2, Nov.—2.92 1/2, Dec.—2.93 1/2, Jan.—2.94 1/2, Feb.—2.95 1/2, Mar.—2.96 1/2, Apr.—2.97 1/2, May—2.98 1/2, June—2.99 1/2, July—3.00 1/2, Aug.—3.01 1/2, Sept.—3.02 1/2, Oct.—3.03 1/2, Nov.—3.04 1/2, Dec.—3.05 1/2, Jan.—3.06 1/2, Feb.—3.07 1/2, Mar.—3.08 1/2, Apr.—3.09 1/2, May—3.10 1/2, June—3.11 1/2, July—3.12 1/2, Aug.—3.13 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Mar.—3.80 1/2, Apr.—3.81 1/2, May—3.82 1/2, June—3.83 1/2, July—3.84 1/2, Aug.—3.85 1/2, Sept.—3.86 1/2, Oct.—3.87 1/2, Nov.—3.88 1/2, Dec.—3.89 1/2, Jan.—3.90 1/2, Feb.—3.91 1/2, Mar.—3.92 1/2, Apr.—3.93 1/2, May—3.94 1/2, June—3.95 1/2, July—3.96 1/2, Aug.—3.97 1/2, Sept.—3.98 1/2, Oct.—3.99 1/2, Nov.—4.00 1/2, Dec.—4.01 1/2, Jan.—4.02 1/2, Feb.—4.03 1/2, Mar.—4.04 1/2, Apr.—4.05 1/2, May—4.06 1/2, June—4.07 1/2, July—4.08 1/2, Aug.—4.09 1/2, Sept.—4.10 1/2, Oct.—4.11 1/2, Nov.—4.12 1/2, Dec.—4.13 1/2, Jan.—4.14 1/2, Feb.—4.15 1/2, Mar.—4.16 1/2, Apr.—4.17 1/2, May—4.18 1/2, June—4.19 1/2, July—4.20 1/2, Aug.—4.21 1/2, Sept.—4.22 1/2, Oct.—4.23 1/2, Nov.—4.24 1/2, Dec.—4.25 1/2, Jan.—4.26 1/2, Feb.—4.27 1/2, Mar.—4.28 1/2, Apr.—4.29 1/2, May—4.30 1/2, June—4.31 1/2, July—4.32 1/2, Aug.—4.33 1/2, Sept.—4.34 1/2, Oct.—4.35 1/2, Nov.—4.36 1/2, Dec.—4.37 1/2, Jan.—4.38 1/2, Feb.—4.39 1/2, Mar.—4.40 1/2, Apr.—4.41 1/2, May—4.42 1/2, June—4.43 1/2, July—4.44 1/2, Aug.—4.45 1/2, Sept.—4.46 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CLOTH BUYING IS HEAVY WITH PRICES STRONG

Spot Goods Continue to Command a Premium—Some Lines Withdrawn

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 9 (Special).—Primary cotton goods markets continued very firm during the last week, and buying pressure was still very strong so far as quick goods is concerned.

Premiums for spots and for goods deliverable within the next 30 days are willingly paid, and this condition served as the basis of a general attempt to advance the whole market slightly. This was only partially successful, but the higher levels held on the quick goods.

contracting very far ahead in heavy volume. Sizable orders have been taken, running well into June, but for the most part business has been concerned chiefly with March and April deliveries, with occasional contracts running into May.

helped to stiffen cotton cloth quotations, but it is the general opinion now in the market that the raw material prices have gone about as high as they are likely to go, and many buyers are disposed to mark time to await developments.

The trading has been reasonably heavy for some weeks, and the business booked runs into larger figures in the aggregate than is generally realized. Colored fabrics of the gingham and denim type are well sold ahead, and some lines have been withdrawn. Printed goods are on order in

Napped fabrics are being taken in very liberal fashion, and some lines, even at New England quality prices, are becoming sold up. Bleached goods are moving well, and the wider variety of finishes in this quarter of the

Bag goods are being taken in a large way, and cotton bags are coming into use in many places where they are displacing burlap and heavy paper. Osnaburgs are in demand for such purposes, and good sized dealing is being done.

under why. Greatly sheeting is fast being ordered for such purpose, and 10c was freely paid for 2.85 yard sheeting for quick deliveries, with different success, so far, buyers trying to place large forward business at $\frac{1}{4}$ c to $\frac{1}{2}$ c less.

Print Cloth Buying Less

In print cloth centers, the buying was not as heavy as it has been, and there was some disposition in certain quarters to shade prices on forward goods ever so slightly for the sake of closing the business. Spots were in strongest demand, and much more business of this sort could have been done had mills been able to offer more.

quick goods. Standard 38½-inch 61x60s were quoted at 6½c for spot and some were demanding 7c. In fact most of the mills are asking 6½c for second quarter deliveries on this number.

of them from second hands and there were bids at 6½c that were turned down. For 80 squares, there was active trading in quick deliveries at 9½c which exhausted the supply at that level, and the price jumped to 6½c which was reluctantly paid in some instances.

On narrow 64x60s there were sales of 27-inch goods at 4½¢ and 36-inch 56x44s, 6.60 yard were picked up at 5½¢ or thereabouts. On 8.20-yard 44x40s there were spot sales at 4½¢ while 38½-inch 64x56s brought 6½¢ from second hands, with mills quoting an eighth more.

Sheetings were being traded in on the basis of 10c for 2.85-yard 48 squares, and 11 cents for 2.50-yard 48 squares, spot delivery. The 36-inch five-yard goods went at 6½c and the 37-inch four-yard goods at 7¼c.

for the week estimated at 75,000 to 80,000 pieces, which is somewhat lighter than for several weeks past. A considerable volume of business was said to have been done in the low count 36-inch goods, and activity in satens and twills also helped to swell the total.

but the inability of the mills to offer deliveries that buyers were seeking did much to keep sales totals to lower figures than for several weeks. Prices on certain lines of goods, notably the silk and cotton mixtures and the cotton and rayon mixtures, are sub-

stantially higher, sales being put through at an eighth to a half cent higher, with occasional advance of three quarters to a full cent a yard on quick goods.

Both cantons and tussaha showed the effects of this advance, and rayos alpacas climbed a cent higher on very

Plain Constructions Strong
The demand for standard plain constructions such as lawns, ponges

mateens, and similar constructions was unusually good, but the stiff price attitude now being adopted by the mills is causing some hesitation among buyers. Broadcloths are in strong demand for quick delivery, but are virtually sold up through the first quarter, and many orders running well into the second quarter have already been

The recent heavy cotton cloth buying, which has featured nearly all parts of the fabric market, has resulted in the highest rate of production in New England cotton cloth mills that they have seen in a number of years. Both the New Bedford mills

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GENERAL PRACTICE

Depositions

COBB TO PLAY FOR ATHLETICS

To Team With Simmons and Wheat in Outfield— Contract for One Year

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 9 (AP)—Tyus R. Cobb will wear the baseball uniform of the Philadelphia Athletics this year. The veteran of 22 American League pennant campaigns has accepted the terms of Manager Connie Mack, and probably will close his baseball career as a member of Mack's team. The contract, which was formally signed today is, for the season of 1927 and Cobb has said that he will retire from the game at the close of the season.

The famous player announced that he had accepted Mack's offer but declined to discuss the financial details. There has been keen rivalry between the Athletics and St. Louis Browns for Cobb's services since he was cleared of "irregularity" charges by Commissioner K. M. Landis. Other American League teams also were said to have made him offers. But Manager Mack said he had arranged a special trip to Cobb's home in Augusta, Ga., for their efforts to get him.

Many fans suggested that Cobb would play in right field and would be third in the batting order. With Z. Davis as catcher, E. Collins as first baseman and W. H. Lamar and W. E. French in reserve, the Athletics' lineup would be complete, with which any club should be pleased.

**HARVARD PLANS FOR
NEW PLAYING FIELD**

**To Be Developed South of
Business College**

Important athletic matters were acted upon at the last meeting of the committee on the regulation of athletic sports at Harvard University. The development of tennis courts and a new swimming pool, which will be the mouth of the new buildings of the Business College, is expected to prove one of the most important steps completed. The new swimming pool is to be carried through in the approval of the corporation to the drawing of the account. It is hoped that the new courts and field will be ready for use when college opens next fall.

13. William Edmunds '00 and Maj. F. W. Moore '32, were appointed a committee to confer with the Weld Club regarding the use of its golf links to Harvard men. The committee acted favorably on the plan, but seeks further action before the corporation can make the necessary appropriation of funds.

nigma to members of the second varsity crew, which had been recommended by the Student Council, re-elected last year.

Those who for two years have taken part as members of the Second United States Regatta club with Yale shall be entitled to wear the 'H' those who for one year have taken part in the race with Yale as members of the regatta club will wear the 'U' and those who have crossed oars with Yale shall wear the 'H' with crossed oars.

Members of the Harvard Gun Club are authorized to wear the 'H' while working against Yale as follows: Capt. J. Day '27, J. R. Bird '29, W. S. B. Bird '30, H. C. Bird '31, E. A. Purser Jr. '28 and R. V. Ayer '37. The committee also authorized an informal boxing tournament to be held this spring between the opponent selected by Director Bingham.

CANADIAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Washington's Proposal to China

The endeavor of the Administration at Washington to persuade the Chinese factions, now fighting in the region of Shanghai, to declare the international settlement at that port a neutral zone, is so obviously the suggestion of common sense as to merit acceptance. The Occidental nations interested will of course approve it. There are some 30,000 people, foreign to China, living in this settlement which extends for more than a mile along the water front. They are English, French, Japanese, and American citizens, and are, of course, too numerous to be evacuated should the fighting spread to the settlement, while their defense would put a very heavy strain on such naval forces as their respective governments have in those waters.

It is this comparative helplessness of those thus menaced that may tempt the rival Chinese factions to reject the suggestion from Washington. The struggle in China is between forces that, while seeking the mastery of that country, are wholly at one in their determination to drive out the foreigners by whom they feel they have been oppressed. The danger is that each faction will believe that it will commend itself to the further support of the Chinese people if it drives those who are now considered interlopers into the sea. That in the end such a policy would not make for the early rehabilitation of China as an equal among powers, but would rather result in such a prolonged refusal on the part of civilized nations to admit her to complete comity as appears now in the case of Turkey, may not for the moment occur to those heated by war, but it is nevertheless a fact.

The Chinese have long been friendly to Americans. The attitude of the Washington Government in respect to the Boxer indemnity for a time conduced to the great popularity of the American people. But as the revolt against western domination has progressed, it has become apparent that Americans resident in China have been lumped in with the British, against whom the feeling is bitter. Whether this proposition will be regarded by the Chinese as distinctly an American overture, or whether they will class it with the strategy of the British, against whom their hostility is peculiarly virulent, is yet to be determined.

The representative of the Canton Government in the United States declares that he does not believe there is any intention on the part of the military to attack the Shanghai settlement. At the same time he admits that it is the fixed purpose of China that all such foreign concessions shall be obliterated. With this feeling dominant, it will require astute diplomacy, conducted by men well versed in the mental processes of Orientals, to secure the acceptance of the very moderate proposal made by the State Department of the United States.

In what was probably his final American appearance before returning to England after a lecture tour which carried him into many of the larger cities, Arthur Ponsonby, a member of the British Parliament and an active leader in the Labor Party, declared that the great need of the world today

A New Definition of Patriotism

is a new interpretation of patriotism to supersede that which the militarists have given to us. "We want," he said, "a patriotism whose highest form is not dying for one's country, but living for it." War and war propaganda, he told his audience, are founded on hypocrisy and falsehood. Truth is first attacked when war is declared, he continued.

Surely it will be agreed that in the future the great need is that the people of every civilized nation be taught to realize the futility of war. It is not necessary to review in sequence the conflicts of the past. The lesson of the last war is still fresh in the consciousness of the people of today. But in another quarter of a century this lesson, like those learned by preceding generations, may be forgotten. The speaker, in denouncing the futility of the World War, in which he said England and France, later with the assistance of America, spent four years in overpowering a common foe, "only to spend the last eight years in an effort to put her back on her feet," declared the present generation has an opportunity to end war never possessed by people before this age.

Among those who believe they hold somewhat less extreme views than those expressed by the speaker referred to, it may be insisted that what was in some measure accomplished as a result of the World War could never have been accomplished otherwise. But the really significant fact might be established that what was actually accomplished as a result of the war was in no sense a part of what might be referred to as the agenda of the war. The assertion, during and following the war, of a higher and more universal appreciation of the ideals of democracy, was not, primarily, one of the things for which those on one side contended, or in opposition to which their adversaries battled persistently.

This view is supported by that of Mr. Ponsonby. "Not only," he observes, "have you realized the immorality of war, its expense and its brutality, but worst of all, you have seen its tragic futility. You have seen that it doesn't accomplish the object for which you're told it's being waged. You don't realize until too late your reasons for going into it. Every government is forced to release falsehoods which still the emotions of the unfortunate people until they are ready to make the final sacrifice. Those who survive find nothing gained."

There is a higher patriotism than that which manifests itself in a willingness to sacrifice all that is held dear on the field of battle. It has been taught since the dawn of the Christian Era, and it is inevitable that the seed which has been sown shall, now or in the future, take root and bear fruit. In the days before the United States entered actively in the World War, President Woodrow Wilson thrilled and astounded his countrymen with the declaration that the Ameri-

can people were "too proud to fight." But the psychology of war, persuasive and dominating on both sides of the Atlantic, caused the phrase to be misinterpreted. It was, finally, translated to mean that the emotion of just pride was one of fear and misgiving.

The truth of what the President then said is better understood and appreciated now than then. Every civilized people should be too proud to fight. Unless they are, they openly confess their own weakness and inability, fortified by the wisdom and experiences of the ages and a clearer appreciation than that once realized of the brotherhood of all mankind, to solve all their political and industrial problems at the council table in the first instance. It is there that they must finally be solved, no matter how bitter or how prolonged the armed strife which has led to only a futile conclusion, an armed and indeterminate truce.

The Followers of George Peabody

The sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the George Peabody Education Fund, which occurred yesterday, should not be allowed to pass without notice in New England of all places. Mr. Peabody was in fact the originator of that system of endowed foundations for public purposes which has reached its highest development in the United States. Though in his mature years a resident of London, he was born in what is now a suburb of Boston, called at the time of his birth South Danvers, but afterward renamed in his honor, Peabody. He served in the war of 1812 against the British, but after that struggle, and a brief business experience in Massachusetts, he went to London, where he amassed a great fortune. He was in the best sense of the word the first international banker.

The Peabody benefactions, amounting in all to about \$3,000,000, were established for "the promotion and encouragement of intellectual, moral, or industrial education among the young of the more destitute portion of the southern and southwestern states of our Union." It is notable that in this description of the ends to which he consecrated his fortune he used the phrase "our union," although then a resident of England. In the fifty years of its active operation nearly \$4,000,000 was dispensed in the establishment of schools and the training of teachers. The George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, Tenn., is the most enduring monument established, and on the winding up of the fund in 1914 that institution received all money not theretofore dispensed.

It is interesting to consider the many ways in which the example set by this early Bostonian has been followed by public visioned men of means in the United States. Nearly everybody knows about the Carnegie Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the World Peace Foundation, the latter also owing its existence to a Bostonian, the late Edward Ginn. But not everybody is well informed as to the number of these benevolent institutions which have come into being in America. Indeed, there is not available precise information as to their present numbers. A bulletin of the Russell Sage Foundation, published in 1924, gives the number established up to that time as 76, but many have been established since. Indeed, scarcely a month passes that word of some such testamentary bequest to the general public is not noted. The bulletin to which we have referred does not give the total capitalization of these foundations, but it unquestionably approaches \$1,000,000,000. Among the purposes are encouragement to such divers interests as the stimulation of popular interest in music, the maintenance of peace, the creation of annuities for teachers, the investigation of social and economic problems, scientific research, loans to boys and young men, the erection of improved tenements, the education of Negroes, a home for retired music teachers, assistance to the youth of the Tennessee mountains—indeed, the number of special objects of philanthropic attention is almost as long as the list of foundations themselves.

Accordingly this movement initiated in the benevolent thought of a son of New England has become one of the great factors in intellectual progress in the United States, and in the amelioration of the condition of dependent or infirm individuals. In a sense the Peabody fund was not the only monument to George Peabody, for the example he set has been followed with unexampled diversity by a host of other Americans. No one can study the list of these foundations, and give thought to the purposes for which they are established, without new and firmer conviction that there is growing in the United States rapidly the belief that great wealth is indeed a public trust for which the fortunate possessor must in time render an accounting to all his fellow beings.

It has been frequently insisted that the enforcement of what has come to be known as the "padlock" provision of the national prohibition law in the United States works a hardship upon the innocent owners of buildings and other real estate thus affected, heretofore not generally permitted or recognized as coming under the head of police power. In an article recently published in a weekly paper issued by New York University, Emory R. Buckner, United States Attorney, calls attention to the fact that in bestowing this authority upon courts of equity the Congress adapted a provision long enforced in the several states in proceedings to abate nuisances, such as immoral resorts, gambling houses, and, in jurisdictions where prohibition was enforced either under local or state laws, places where intoxicating liquors were manufactured or sold.

It is taken as granted that Congress has the unquestioned power to define or designate a new category of common nuisances. Admitting this, the power to abate them must be recognized. That power is clearly expressed in Section 22 of the enforcement code. Authority is vested in courts of equity to proceed, just as similar courts in the several states have long proceeded. Technically the method is that of injunction, the operation of which is to continue for one year or less

as the court may determine. To insure the enforcement of the decree the law provides that instead of posting court deputies or marshals on the premises, the entrances and exits may be padlocked during the continuance of the injunction. It is explained that the theory of the padlock is that by enforcing a complete nonuse of the premises for a definite period their reputation as a place where liquor may be procured will be destroyed and the likelihood of a recurrence of the nuisance thereby be greatly diminished.

But it was made clear by Mr. Buckner that the owner or landlord, by due diligence and the use of ordinary care in the protection of his property rights, may insure himself against loss or hardship because of the unlawful acts of his tenants. The maintenance of a nuisance upon the leased premises constitutes sufficient cause for forfeiture by the tenant. Thus it is not reasonable for owners or landlords who have slept upon their rights to complain, after a nuisance has become notorious, that they have suffered a hardship at the hands of the law.

Almost ever since teaching became generally recognized as a means of livelihood, complaints have been forthcoming from interested quarters that the pay, or reward in whatever form it was accorded, was inadequate for the work done. Hence it is no new conclusion that has been reached in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, when it urges that, while the position of a Harvard professor gives him the clothes of a high social standard, the salary of a Harvard professor does not put the money in his pocket to maintain it, and recommends that the problem, common to colleges and universities throughout the United States, be taken up by the American Association of University Professors. It is somewhat refreshing, however, to find associated with these grievances some strictly practical suggestions for their remedying.

One reads in the bulletin, for example, that if a Harvard professor is to establish a home and bring up a family with ordinary prudence—not on professional standards, but on standards far less critical—he must earn at least a third as much again as his regular salary. For, the question is asked, how can such an one under present conditions find time and leisure to think and write? The further contention is put forward that the Harvard community defines the Harvard professor's standard of living in the very opposite of abstract philosophic terms, and this definition emphasizes the fact that no Harvard teacher can live as he ought to live on his regular academic salary alone.

The writer of the article in the bulletin, however, is evidently possessed of a considerable degree of humor. That spaciousness of life, he urges, which helps most toward wide vision, freshness of outlook and keenness of appreciation "is not the product of a calculation as to the relative values of a general servant (vanishing species anyway) and an advance from the Ford class to the Dodge." "In fine, the professorial standard of living is not to be maintained on the professorial earnings without such camouflages, councils of war and deferrals of hope as will make the means defeat the end." All in all, just the same, this problem as stated in the bulletin is simply a part of the larger problem as to adequate compensation for those engaged in the instruction of others. It is strange that such rarely are paid as much as they should be, when comparisons are made with those equally skilled in other lines of human activity. And it is a promising fact that the question is being brought out for public discussion.

Defining a Professor's Standard of Living

Would you pass the pronunciation test on these Mexican states that are figuring prominently in the daily news? Chihuahua (Che-wah-wah), Coahuila (Koo-wee-lah), Zacatecas (Za-katay-kas), Jalisco (Hah-lah-kah), Guerrero (Gay-ray-ro), Oaxaca (Wah-kah), Guanajuato (Gwah-nah-to), Queretaro (Kay-ray-tah-ro), Tlaxcala (Tlah-kah-lah).

Last year is reported by the bottle manufacturers of America to have been one of their best years, 10,000,000 soft drink bottles having been made. Wasn't prohibition going to destroy the bottle industry? Another wet fallacy exploded.

The Seattle Audubon Society notes that a bird census discloses a steady trend cityward. It is not added whether this activity is to be ascribed to the growing love of "movies" and other city attractions.

The prospect of telephone "visiting" between towns of like names in Old and New England points to the day when America's foreign relations will be as friendly as its foreign relatives.

The House of Representatives of the United States has installed loudspeakers. Radio "fans" in America should now get prompt response to their demands for better radio control.

A bill before the Connecticut Legislature would require walkers on state roads after dark to carry lights. They will also be required to blow their own horns.

The girls in a certain association in America for their daily "good turn" are distributing wild flower seeds. Sowing seeds of kindness, eh?

The sale of one of the Vanderbilt boxes at the Metropolitan Opera House for \$200,000 hits a new high note in music.

Among the great composers will rank the man who invents tire chains that sound like sleigh bells.

Detroit's new Book Building will have eighty-five stories. A big volume of business is expected.

The modern girl is all right, says a woman lecturer. Of course she is. She always has been.

A stamp of approval may carry one's message a long distance.

Francis speaking, stability is but an augmentation of ability.

It's a long road that has no gas station.

Random Ramblings

Would you pass the pronunciation test on these Mexican states that are figuring prominently in the daily news? Chihuahua (Che-wah-wah), Coahuila (Koo-wee-lah), Zacatecas (Za-katay-kas), Jalisco (Hah-lah-kah), Guerrero (Gay-ray-ro), Oaxaca (Wah-kah), Guanajuato (Gwah-nah-to), Queretaro (Kay-ray-tah-ro), Tlaxcala (Tlah-kah-lah).

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The Hospitality of Bedouins

IT IS some years since all this happened. It does not matter, for the picture is as clear today as then. I was at Ismailia at the time—that pretty spot halfway down the Suez Canal, built by the French and dwelt in by the English. The armistice had been signed a week or two before.

A telephone message from headquarters came, to the effect that an instructor was to fly immediately to a certain airdrome somewhere on the edge of the desert southwest of Alexandria. The exact spot was rather indefinite, and it was four o'clock before I was able to get away. No preliminaries, for a long flight straight across the Delta was ahead of me.

I took off and kept on after a rough compass course for Alexandria. The railway line leading to Tel-el-Kebir was an-etching stroke on the copper sands. The first fields of the Delta were reached, and to the south that town with the irrepressible name of Zagazig could be distinguished by its cluster of minarets.

Was there ever a green in the whole wide world so lovely as that of these flat fields of the Delta? Or an earth so black? Or date palms with more fanciful leaves? From four o'clock to dusk is the fairy hour of Lower Egypt, when the cattle are contented and the goats and chickens, and children in their long blue dresses, are getting sleepy. The peace of the moment has a gentleness of its own. The perpetual blast of my engine was a challenge to it all, but it could not overcome it.

By Cairo the Nile takes two courses to the Mediterranean, the eastern passing to Dometia, the western to Rosetta. From the air they look much alike. Villages shuffle down to the banks here and there, the flat, mud, box cottages piling down on one another as much as possible. The boats, lateen rigged, make slow progress with the evening breeze. Always canals, of a thousand and one widths, squaring off acre from acre into innumerable small parcels, each properly watered in turn.

It was getting late before the Rosetta arm was crossed and the last field of the Delta left behind. The effect of the sun was such that before me was a wall of red haze, whereas behind the machine, visibility was perfect. I realized that if I did not find my airdrome quickly, I was in for a forced landing.

I hunted around awhile and found nothing, so decided to pick a smooth place with as long a run as was available, and land. South of Alexandria is a large inland sea (which may be drained some day), and bordering this water are marsh areas. I came presently upon what looked like an absolutely level bit of ground, and I was helped in my decision to land there by seeing a dozen Bedouin huts lined up along the border of the flat stretch of mud.

The landing was well enough, but on getting out of the machine I discovered, to my regret, that the run had carried me farther toward the marsh than was wise and the heavy airplane was down in the mud to the wheel hubs.

A Bedouin came up, saluted, smiled, sympathized, invited me to go with him to the huts, and insisted on carrying my roll of blankets and clothes (which had been placed in the empty seat of the observer, or pupil, who would usually ride there).

Two hundred yards to the dwellings. Not a sign of a woman. The head of the band came to meet me with a most courteous greeting. All such as they had, was mine for the asking. Five other men were soon introduced. Fine-looking, tall, stalwart fellows, with the bronzed skin of the American Indians.

I suppose these huts of theirs should be called tents, but I always think of a tent being peaked. These were four-sided, three sides composed of reeds and the fourth of a skin or blanket that hung down as a flap and could be thrown back over the top at will. The roof was fat and of skin, rain in this part of the country being unknown. A cheap mat, a bundle of clothes—if they can be dignified by this name, being actually so many yards of rags—and a few earthenware pots and jugs were generally the only objects in the interiors.

Being the guest, I was proffered a stool which kept me two inches off the ground. The men squatted around the rest of the circle. We talked through a sparse half-dozen words of Arabic and unlimited gestures and respectively unintelligible noises. I noticed after a while first one, and then another woman's head bob out of a tent opening. Just like woodchucks.

I learned later it was no compliment for a woman to be seen by a white man, but the women found me afterward harmless enough and the bashfulness partly disappeared. The wife of the chief prepared refreshments, which were tasted first by him, then passed to me, and

from me to the other men. The offering of food or drink to a stranger in the East is the equivalent of putting him immediately on a basis of at least respectful equality and he is sure of good treatment.

We went down and looked at the machine, and together we could not budge a wheel. In the morning, perhaps, with more men to help. Back at the camp a supper was offered of a boiled egg, flat bread and a glass of goat's milk. For the night I was to sleep on my own bedding within the chief's tent, but I managed to make both him and his wife understand not only my appreciation, but also my preference to be out under the stars. My host insisted, however, on giving me their one mat for my kit to roll out on.

Unforgettable night! The serenity of the heavens; the stars seemed enormous, and their quivering made them seem like lanterns being carried down roads far away. The dogs barked occasionally. Silence. A mother hushed a baby to sleep with the softest, pleasantest lullaby. She must have thought no one heard her. Silence. A fish splashed over in the lake. Silence. A brace of ducks whirled overhead. Silence. The marsh reeds hummed with the gentle night wind. Silence.

Equally memorable the sunrise. The stars fading, to be erased in time by a sea of gold. The black palm trees eastward, silhouetted. The scarlet warning of sunrise. The mottling of red and gold and blue, and the urgent coming of the full day.

Even with help from another encampment, it was out of the question to move the airplane, and I decided to make my way over to the nearest station on a railway line a couple of miles eastward. There I would find a telegraph office. A Bedouin, a few inches taller than six feet, was appointed to accompany me.

We arrived at the marsh edge, and I never felt so small in my life as when he picked me up easily and carried me over to a flat-bottomed boat. And I am six feet tall myself. I am glad I was not called on to reciprocate. They fish in these boats. He poled and we journeyed in a leisurely manner among the reeds, finding passages and bays. He knew them by heart.

I was carried ashore, and we struck a path which brought us before long to the first fields and a village and on to the small railway station of that district. I sent off my wire, stating where I was and what the difficulty was, and suggesting that someone from the nearest airdrome be sent to help extricate the machine.

We returned as we had come. A strong picture my fisherman-Bedouin-guide made in his flowing garments, working his long pole, with background of tall reeds and the impingency of the blue sky.

Another night in the camp, as lovely as the previous one. Well after supper the next day we saw a strange sight. Coming across the naked acres to the south was a cloud of locusts. C. I. spot was higher than the rest. Finally, people were made out. It was an entire village, led by a headman on a white pony and by four white soldiers, one of whom turned out to be a sergeant. The others were mechanics. They had been sent from a squadron and with consummate foresight had prevailed upon the last village on their route, before the desert was reached, to accompany them.

Ropes were attached to the under-carriage, synchronized heaving was performed by the divided multitude, and out came the airplane from the mud nest none the worse for its experience. It was carried back to the edge of the higher ground where the huts rested, and the wheels were run onto boards. In the meantime, I said good-by to my host and obtained his permission to present his wife with one of my army blankets, with which she was, needless to say, delighted.

I got in, started the engine, warmed the motor. The crowd was again split and its members were made to join hands. The leader of each line held that of one of the white mechanics. One of them on either side held a strut of the machine. I ran the engine out full and at a signal from me the two mechanics let go.

The natives collapsed into heaps and I pounded forward and rose quickly. After playing around for a few moments over the camp, feeling much as a puppy must do when let out into the garden, I went off to find my airdrome. Not difficult at all in the open sunlight, and with the aid of a road from Alexandria passing out into the desert, I was able to arrive in some fifteen minutes.

The moral of this yarn is simply that I have met no people, from Oklahoma to India, more hospitable than these Bedouins. There is a culture about the natural host as typified in these Arab wanderers which could well be imitated more extensively.

R. A. C.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

THE first centenary of the passing of Alessandro Volta, who was one of the great pioneers in electrical science, will be commemorated by an exhibition to be held at the beginning of May in the villa dell'Olmo. This villa belongs to the Duca Visconti-Modrone, and besides being the largest is regarded as one of the finest villas on the beautiful Lake Como. The exhibition, which is already arousing much interest, will be presided over by Senator Guglielmo Marconi, and during the time the exhibition remains open an international electrical congress will sit at Como. It will be divided into three main sections, the first being devoted to a show of electric communications, illustrating the great progress made in the world of natural science during the last hundred years; the second will contain a national exposition of electrical industries, and the third will consist in a national exposition of the silk industry.

A new library has just been opened in Rome. It is called the Lectors Library and is housed in a big building adjoining Montecitorio, the Chamber of Deputies. The new library, as its name implies, will be purely Fascist, and will collect all the historical and intellectual books, documents and publications connected with the Fascist movement from its formation in 1919. As a record of Fascist activities, the Lectors Library will prove of invaluable assistance to future historians and to all those interested in the political and syndicalist theories of Fascism. The number of books on the various aspects of Fascism written in the last five years has been so great that it has been found impossible and impracticable to collect all the publications, some of which are not considered worth preserving. The library, however, possesses many very interesting books and on a special shelf are shown all the publications of the Duce from his most extreme Socialist pamphlets to his speeches delivered as leader of the Fascist Party and as head of the Government.

The Home Minister has sent a circular to all the prefects throughout Italy instructing them to "re-examine with all severity the nature of all places of public amusement, and especially dancing places, in order to prevent the corruption emanating from such institutions from damaging the physical and moral future of the population." This order has resulted in the closure of all places used as cabarets or "tabarins," and the measure is the result of a strong agitation for such a step. Public dancing places, although not so numerous in Italy as in other European countries, have never been popular here, and were but little frequented either by Italians or foreigners. The war waged by Fascism against such entertainments is not directed so much against the shows given, which have never called for any censure, but against that small class of persons who patronized them. In the last few months Fascist writers have expressed their indignation

at this "species of entertainment of exotic origin" introduced in Italy after the war, and have urged impresarios to substitute them by purely Italian entertainments, such as Neapolitan songs and the old Italian dances still practiced in obscure villages of the interior.

Very welcome news for American students in Rome has been the announcement that the American University Union has opened a new branch in the Italian capital, similar to those existing in London and in Paris. The union headquarters in Rome have been established in the Library for American Studies in the Palazzo Salviati, and H. Nelson Gay, directing trustee of the library, has been placed in charge of the new undertaking. The need for such an institution has long been felt in Rome, where the number of American students has been increasing every year. Many American students frequent the courses of the American library, others study music, painting and architecture independently, and many others regularly inscribed in European universities make frequent visits to Rome in connection with their studies. The object of the union organization is to help the newcomers to get settled in Rome, to give them all similar facilities and notably to put them in touch with Italian professors and schools.

Signor Mussolini's decision to restore to Hungary the beautiful fifteenth century codices, illuminated by the famous miniaturist Attavante for Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, which were among the treasures of art returned to Italy after the war, has done much to improve the already good relations between Italy and Hungary. Corvinus, we are told, loved art so well that he repudiated printed matter, then just beginning to develop, and collected only beautiful and well-written manuscripts on parchment paper, copied by the best Florentine artists of the time, who illustrated them with exquisite decorations. The Magyar king thus relegated to his country a library rich with codices of immense value, which unfortunately were dispersed or destroyed during the war with Turkey. Some of the codices were eventually found in Venice and were bought by the Duke of Modena, who presented them to the Estense Library of that city, where they were preserved until 1717. The Austrian Government succeeded in obtaining them only to return them again to Italy in 1820.

The Italian Cabinet has approved a decree which provides facilities for the purchase by the public of motor-cars on the installment plan, thus encouraging a more rapid sale of cars. A public registry office for automobiles has been instituted, having the same legal efficacy as the mortgage register; this register will record all transactions of purchase and sale, and the payment records of every car will be kept at all provincial seats of the Italian Automobile Club.